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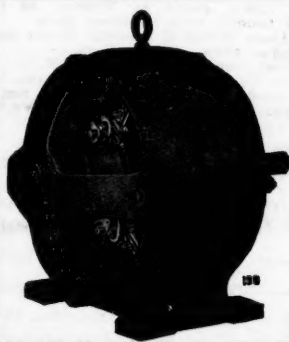


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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

See pages 1185 and 1186.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to May 9. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Hugh Rodman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915). Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robinson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. Cruising off the Cape of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., Cape Charles, Va.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. Cruising off the Cape of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
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Douglas E. Dismukes. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. Sailed May 4 from Boston, Mass., for Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. Sailed May 7 from Puerto Mexico, Mexico, for Carmen, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
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JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PATTERSON (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorich. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

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BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
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Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
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LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry E. Keller. Sailed May 7 from Key West, Fla., for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. Sailed May 7 from Key West, Fla., for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. Sailed May 6 from Key West, Fla., for Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nichols. Sailed May 6 from Key West, Fla., for Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third and Fourth Divisions.

Comdr. David W. Todd, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Third and Fourth Divisions). 12(b). Comdr. David W. Todd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart, Commander.

DAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
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McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
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Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

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COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
FULTON (stationship). Lieut. James D. Wilson. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
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First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
POTOMAC (tender). Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hullings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

(Continued on page 1210.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE PRESIDENT ON PREPAREDNESS.

President Wilson gave his ideas as to the need of our country for adequate preparedness and the difference between that state and militarism in a speech he made to a delegation of the American Union Against Militarism in the White House on May 8. The members of the delegation said they had made a tour of the country and brought the report to the President that the people as a rule are opposed to "militarism" as exemplified in the Army Reorganization bill. The delegation asked the President "to clarify the discussion and make articulate the fundamental principles of the country."

Reference was made in a brief statement by Mr. Amos R. E. Pinchot, of the delegation, that bills introduced in the New York Legislature provided military training for boys in summer camps. The President, referring to the bills mentioned, said: "Now, I quite see the danger that Mr. Pinchot perceives in the laws that he referred to, because they seem to associate military training with public authority and to draw that training into some sort of connection with military organization." Nevertheless, the President went on to say, it was a good thing to know how to handle arms. "That is distinctly implied in our bill of rights," he said, "where the right to carry arms is reserved to all of us."

Continuing, the President said, in part: "There is no use carrying arms if you do not know what to do with them. I should say that it was not inconsistent with the traditions of the country that the people should know how to take care of themselves; but it is inconsistent with the traditions of the country that their knowledge of arms should be used by a governmental organization which would make and organize a great army subject to orders, to do what a particular group of men might at the time think it was best to have it do."

"That is the militarism of Europe, where a few persons can determine what an armed nation is to do. That is what I understand militarism to be. But a nation acquainted with arms is not a militaristic nation, unless there is somebody who can by an order determine what they shall do with that force. I think we ought to be very careful not to let these different things seem as if they were the same."

"You see, our tasks have increased tremendously; the amount of sea that we have found it necessary to police, to take care of our distant possessions and be ready for exigencies of the most ordinary kind, quite independently of war, has increased tremendously. So that I earnestly hope that we may not antagonize reasonable protection in our effort to avoid militarism. I do not think it is going to need any very great effort to avoid militarism, because I quite agree with you that there we have got the sentiment of a great body of people behind us, and that, after all, is all that we care about."

"As to the general thing we are all most profoundly interested in and that is peace, we want the peace of the world. A nation which by the standards of other nations, however mistaken these standards may be, is regarded as helpless, is apt in general counsel to be regarded as negligible; and when you go into a conference to establish foundations for the peace of the world you must go on a basis intelligible to the people you are conferring with. * * * We must take such steps as are necessary for our own safety as against the imposition of the standards of the rest of the world upon ourselves."

"We have undertaken very much more than the safety

of the United States; we have undertaken to keep what we regard as demoralizing and hurtful European influences out of this hemisphere, and that means that if the world undertakes, as we all hope it will undertake, a joint effort to keep the peace, it will expect us to play our proportional part in manifesting the force which is going to rest back of that. In the last analysis the peace of society is obtained by force, and when action comes it comes by opinion, but back of the opinion is the ultimate application of force."

"Now, let us suppose that we have formed a family of nations and that family of nations says 'the world is not going to have any more wars of this sort without at least first going through certain processes to show whether there is anything in its case or not.' If you say 'we shall not have any war' you have got to have the force to make that 'shall' bite. And the rest of the world, if America takes part in this thing, will have the right to expect from her that she contributes her element of force to the general understanding. Surely that is not a militaristic ideal. That is a very practical ideal."

TREBIZOND AND VERDUN.

Out of the welter of readjustments in military viewpoints created by the war in Europe, one feature, at least, stands the test of permanency, and that is its amazing contrasts. When Antwerp fell before the brief German siege and Brialmont's great fortifications became a memory it was predicted that the day of such protections to any city or frontier had passed. Verdun answers this verdict by holding out for more than two months against a concentrated siege of such power and intensity as military history has never known. Of course, there is an enormous difference in the forces involved and in the scheme of campaign, Antwerp having represented the older military principle that a commander should make the fort protect his army, while Verdun represents the newer idea in military science that the troops and mobile artillery should protect the fort and not allow the enemy to reach it.

Again, in contrast to the slow advance of the Germans against Verdun is the extraordinary campaign of the Grand Duke Nicholas in Turkey in Asia. In practically the same time required by the forces commanded by the German Crown Prince to advance along a forty-mile front to the greatest depth of five miles, the Russian army under the Grand Duke has taken ten cities from Erzerum to Trebizond, marching a distance of about 150 miles in the course of his campaign, and has seized a territory amounting to more than 10,000 square miles. Naturally the one hundred square miles that the Germans have won before Verdun are of vastly more consequence in the present war, for it is on the western front that the real issue of military power is to be decided. And there must be taken into consideration in connection with the Grand Duke's advance the fact that he is fighting a force, however brave, probably not as well equipped nor as numerous as the Russian army operating in the Turk's own land. But the Grand Duke's campaign has demonstrated that the day of rapid advances of an army in the field is not yet done, just as it showed, through the aid of the Russian navy in the assault on Trebizond, that Russia now holds complete mastery of the Black Sea, the gravest peril Turkey has had to face.

The capture of Trebizond by the Russians gives them a tremendous advantage in supplying their troops, and this valuable base permits a direct route by sea to it from Odessa. From Trebizond supplies can be sent to points in the interior within reach of the Russian armies.

Another one of these amazing contrasts of the war is afforded by the arrival in Marseilles of five or more bodies of Russian troops, the exact number of which is not known. Whether this is merely a political move to demonstrate to the Central Powers the solidarity of the Entente Allies, or whether it be really a matter of reinforcements for the French army under General Petain at Verdun, is a matter of doubt. This transporting of such considerable bodies of troops by sea, and presumably through the Mediterranean, shows that the Allied fleets have control of that vastly important body of water. It suggests that Germany's submarines had an opportunity here to indulge in legal military operations against the Allied troops in transport that they seemingly have neglected of late for their crusade against passenger and neutral ships in the waters around the British Isles.

NAVAL BILL PROVISOS.

RESTORATIONS TO ACTIVE LIST.

A renewal of the discussion of the "Plucking Board" will take place in the Senate and House when the provision of the Naval Appropriation bill is reached restoring to the active list as rear admirals Commodore T. E. De Witt Veeder and Capt. Templin M. Potts; and as captains, Capts. John H. Gibbons, Frank K. Hill and Armistead Rust. A general provision which was designed to authorize the restoration of these officers to the active list was incorporated in the last Naval Appropriation bill, but the President and the Secretary of the Navy failed to take any action under it. When the provision was examined it developed that over forty officers on the retired list would be entitled to restoration under it. The Secretary took the position that it would be discrimination against the other thirty-five if only the five for whom Congress passed the legislation were restored. Some of the officers affected by it were retired by the Plucking Board with the rank of lieutenant, but by the operations of the law would have been restored with the rank of captain and immediately

retired on account of age. The effect of the law would have been to raise the pay of a large number of officers on the retired list. Under these conditions the President and the Secretary of the Navy refused to exercise the authority which was conferred upon them by Congress. To avoid such developments the committee has adopted a proviso in the bill now under consideration which mentions by name the five officers who were retired by the Plucking Board. The committee has gone over these cases, conducting extensive hearings, and has decided that an injustice was done to these officers when they were retired. It feels as if it had conducted a fair and impartial trial and has exercised its authority to report legislation for the restoration to the active list. The Constitution limits the power of Congress so that it can only authorize the President to restore Army and Navy officers to the active list. The power of making appointments in the Army and Navy is vested in the President, and whatever action Congress takes in the cases may not amount to more than an academic discussion. It is understood that neither the President nor the Secretary of the Navy is favorably disposed to transferring officers from the retired to the active list. While they question the action of the Plucking Board in some of the cases, they think it acted wisely in others. Rather than to establish a precedent for restoring officers to the active list, in all probability they will refuse to act in any of the cases included in the provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill.

NAVAL RESERVES.

A Naval Reserve force is provided for by the Naval Appropriation bill as agreed to by the Committee on Naval Affairs. The reserve is divided into three classes, to be known as Fleet Naval Reserves, Naval Reserves and Naval Auxiliary Reserves, with a rate of pay which it is believed will secure a sufficient force of reserves to fill up both the active and reserve fleets of the Navy in the event of war. There is also a provision for manning auxiliaries and a requirement by which officers and men on merchant marine ships may be enlisted as Naval Reserves. The Fleet Naval Reserves will consist of honorably discharged officers and men of the Regular Navy. Enlisted men who have served less than eight years in the Navy will be entitled to an annual allowance of \$30 while they are in the reserve; those who have served between eight and twelve years, \$60 a year, and those who have twelve years' service in the Navy to their credit will have an annual allowance of \$100. The Naval Reserves will consist of those men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years who are engaged in a seagoing profession. They are required to serve three months in the Navy, after which the enlisted men upon passing into the reserves will receive annually two months' pay of their rating and grade. Naval Auxiliary Reserves are those in the seagoing profession who serve on vessels listed as naval auxiliaries and agree to serve on such vessels in the event of war. The crews of merchant marine ships will be included in this class. They draw two months' pay in their rate and grade while they are in the reserve. There is to be also a Naval Coast Defense Reserve, to consist of the owners and masters of yachts and motor boats who are listed by the Navy Department. The owners of such craft agree in the event of war to turn their boats over to the Navy at an agreed price.

BRIGADE TRAINING CANTONMENTS.

When conditions render war possible between the United States and another Power, it becomes painfully evident that the United States has no adequate plant ready to mobilize, equip and train troops. This is true both as regards buildings and terrain. If for every half million of our population there was a brigade training cantonment, capable of accommodating the housing and training of three regiments of Infantry, one battalion of mobile Artillery, one squadron of Cavalry, two companies of heavy Artillery, one company of Signal troops, one company of Engineer troops with their proper quota of Medical and Quartermaster troops, it would be fairly easy to mobilize, equip and train 200,000 tactical and 25,000 non-tactical troops in six months. These brigade training cantonments could be made use of habitually by the National Guard and other forces undergoing short training.

There would be a steady saving and convenience in using cantonments instead of canvass. There would be an added inducement for the various student, business men and local organizations to spend their vacations at these places as tactical organizations. The training in the different arms in co-ordination could be illustrated by practice. This training would be invaluable to officers. Above all our military training could be put on an enduring, recognized basis. Things would not be left to the moment as now. The recognized curse of American military practice is this same leaving military preparedness to the moment when action is imperative.

The New York World sent requests to two hundred of the leading newspaper editors of the United States asking for their opinion on the questions: "Should the number of men in the new Army be fixed approximately at 250,000, as in Senate bill, or 180,000, as compromised in conference? Should the Federal Volunteer provision be included in final bill?" The replies received showed that eighty-three editors were in favor of an Army of 250,000 men as against twenty-one in favor of the smaller Army, while sixteen were non-committal. Seventy editors favored the Federal Volunteer provision, twenty-three opposed it, and twenty-seven were non-committal.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and other members of the American section of the International High Commission paid homage to Neptune Rex aboard the U.S.S. Tennessee on March 20 last, when she crossed the equator at longitude 41 degrees 24 minutes west. A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from on board the ship, in telling of the event says, in part: "As there were many of the crew and many passengers on board who had never 'crossed the line,' it was desired to pay the time honored homage to Father Neptune. All arrangements for the great affair were made in advance, costumes having been either purchased at Port of Spain or manufactured on board. His Oceanic Majesty, accompanied by his consort, Queen Amphitrite; his secretary, Davey Jones, and his royal court, came aboard the battleship, and officers of the Tennessee, High Commissioners, their friends, sailors, bluejackets and marines joined with all the mermaids, sea serpents, whales, sharks, porpoises, dolphins, snakes, eels, suckers, lobsters, crabs, pollywogs and other living things of the sea in doing honor to the Ruler of the Raging Main. The Tennessee, its officers and men were inspected officially by the King. He recognized on board the vessel many of his faithful shellbacks, among whom was Capt. Edward L. Beach, commanding the cruiser. Many others were gathered into his fold and he made them all his trusted subjects. This was done after the uninitiated had walked the plank or otherwise performed the duties which he required of them before they should know all the solemn mysteries of the Ancient Order of the Deep. Each one of the ship's company who had not previously 'crossed the line' was sentenced by the judge to be fed with bread and quinine pills, to be lathered with lamp black and grease, to be shaved with a large wooden razor, and then to be dumped into the deep, where he was taken care of by the mermaids, bears and widgeons, until released and permitted to go forth into the world where he could tell the uninitiated of the wonderful things seen when passing through the Court and by the guard of His Oceanic Majesty. In the evening a band concert and a feature film play were given on the quarterdeck for all on board."

Ex-President Roosevelt spoke to the boys and girls in the local school in Oyster Bay on May 6 on preparedness, expressing the hope in the course of his remarks that "the day would soon come when all the children in all the schools would be trained so that they would be able to uphold the honor and safety of the nation in time of war, and be better citizens in time of peace." Then he talked about the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, saying: "The Army and Navy and the enlisted men are on the whole the citizens who deserve the best of the country. When I was President I thought the peace which the people wanted was the kind of peace you got when you were able to hold up your own end, and I sent the fleet around the world. There were civilians who expressed the belief that I couldn't do it, but our admirals said I could send the fleet all right, but not the torpedoboot destroyer flotilla. I was going to see the target practice on the Mayflower about six weeks before the time set for the fleet to start. Two torpedoboot destroyers came alongside and I had the lieutenants in for dinner. They were fine young fellows—just game cocks—the kind you could put against anyone in the world and know that the United States was safe. They said to me: 'Mr. President, let us go. We can take the torpedoboot flotilla around the world.' One of them added: 'The term of enlistment of about all the men on my boat will expire shortly. They are waiting until they know whether we can go. If we do they will re-enlist.' And I said, 'By George, you shall go.' The torpedoboot destroyers made the trip." Then Colonel Roosevelt told of the service done by marines in policing the devastated districts at the time of the Messina earthquake in Sicily. "Those stalwart jackies," he said, "were as fine a type of fighting men as there are in the world."

In an article on "Industrial Mobilization" in the April number of the Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers attention is called to a plan for the most advantageous mobilization of the men employed in that business proposed by John P. Wood, of Philadelphia, at the last annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Mr. Wood pointed out that the experience of Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy in the present war in gathering supplies and equipment shows the disadvantages they labored under and that we might well take profit of their difficulties. He declared that the initial attempts of our Government to mobilize the industries of the country, in so far as the wool manufacturers were concerned, simply consisted of inquiries as to the productive capacity of the various mills. He suggested that the better plan would be for the Government to designate a small committee to study with thoroughness the government needs in the several lines of supplies or material and to report what arrangements should be made in advance to assure the Government not merely of a prompt and adequate service, but of all possible economy of cost. By way of illustration, it was suggested that the committee for the wool manufacture should consist of an important department (civil) official as chairman, one officer from the supply department of each service (that is, the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps), three selected men from the wool manufacturing industry, and a secretary or clerk. Such a committee would be competent to assemble the data necessary for a thorough understanding of the subject, from the point of view both of requirements and of capacity to provide. One important point Mr. Wood made was that unless some such general system was adopted the three branches of the Service, in time of great need, would become competitors in the market for supplies of material.

That "dry rot" is the result of the present system of promotion in the Army was the tenor of a speech made by Lieut. Col. George Montgomery, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., commanding the Frankford Arsenal, at a meeting of the City Business Club in Philadelphia on May 1. The burden of his remarks was against the system of promotion by seniority, declaring it to be "wholly inefficient and detrimental to the Service." "The Army," said Colonel Montgomery, "will not become an efficient institution until there is instilled in the minds of the officers a fear of punishment and a hope of reward. Ten per cent. of the officers in the Service will give all that is in them for the good of the Government, whether they get \$5 a week or \$100 a week. The remaining ninety per cent., I have found in my twenty years' experience, are just ordinary human beings and require a stimulus to get the best out of them. While I have

been in command at the Frankford Arsenal I have had many officers assigned to me. Thirty per cent. of them were in the way. I would never have hired them as a business man. They looked upon the Army as a means of support, and instead of the nation leaning on them they leaned on the nation. The remaining seventy per cent. were men of average ability and average officers, but they were not prepared to ruin their health for the good of the Government. Until we get a system of promotion under which the best men will be at the top of the list you will not have the Army you want. The existing system is that of the labor union."

A retired rear admiral of the Navy, who has been a long time reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, inquired why it was that the whole number of our issue of April 22 was 2748, when on the basis of fifty-two numbers per year he estimated that it should have been No. 2738. It was explained that not every volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL contains fifty-two issues; some contain fifty-three. The first issue in September of each year is No. 1 of that volume. Every so often the extra days in the year beyond the number that make fifty-two weeks add up to give an additional issue for the year. It is better to have the volume begin at a fixed time in each year rather than to make a volume of fifty-two issues and have the beginning of the volume move progressively backward, so to speak. In reply to this information our correspondent writes: "As the first number was issue of Aug. 29, 1863, and allowing for the twelve leap years I make it that 12,229 days have intervened up to April 22, 1916, which would make a total of 2747 weekly issues from Aug. 29, 1863, so that the whole number 2748 is confirmed; and now I can sleep quietly. I turned to my father's diary for 1863 and found an entry reading, 'I went on shore and bought the last number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.' That was written on board the Pensacola, anchored off New Orleans, Monday, Sept. 28, 1863, so it was probably the issue of Saturday, Sept. 19."

"Is Rear Admiral Fiske's to be a voice crying in the wilderness like that of Lord Roberts from 1905 to August, 1914?" asks Gertrude Atherton in a letter to the New York Times. And then she continues drawing a parallel between the records of the two men. She quotes a speech made by Lord Roberts in Manchester in 1912, in which he pointed out that Germany would begin war on Great Britain the moment her army and navy were superior to those of the British service. He said this was Germany's policy and declared it to be an excellent one, and he brought his address to an end with a statement of his belief that some form of national service was essential to the salvation of the nation and the empire. Mrs. Atherton shows how the British newspapers attacked Lord Roberts violently for speaking in such terms "of a friendly nation such as Germany," but, as history has demonstrated, Lord Roberts was right. Mrs. Atherton brings her letter to a close with a plea for "national service" in this country. "There isn't," she declares, "a youth in the country who wouldn't be improved in physique and ideals by military training, during which he was forced to think for the time being of himself second and his country first. But hurled into a war as unprepared as Britain was in land forces, we should lose the flower of our manhood as she has done, and for a full generation inhabit a land of desolation."

A minority report on the River and Harbor bill was made by Senator Kenyon on May 8, criticising the elimination from the bill of the project for deepening the East River, New York, that ships of the Navy could have easier and more certain access to the navy yard, New York. "This bill, as it passed the House," says the report, "carried approximately \$40,000,000. The Senate committee has added about \$3,000,000 and has taken out two propositions: One of the projects for \$500,000 at East River, New York, where the water is deep and the commerce is heavy, and the Cache River, Arkansas, where the water sometimes reaches a depth of six inches and the commerce is nothing. The East River project is considered so important that on Feb. 11 the President through his secretary requested the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House to insert this item in the bill. The Secretary of the Navy also urged it, as it seemed necessary to make such improvements in order that our battleships might reach the Brooklyn Navy Yard, but such considerations seem of little avail as compared to appropriations for Cold Spring Inlet, Pamunkey River, inland waterways, Fishing Creek, Swift Creek and other commerceless streams." The majority members of the Senate committee have promised Senator O'Gorman to put back the East River project in conference.

A correspondent of the Confederate Veteran thus describes a bullet used to some extent during the Civil War and which has an explosive effect: "With one of these bullets before me as I write," he says, "I am prepared to say that the 'plug' was of lead, not zinc; that the object of the plug was not to expand the lead bullet into taking the spiral rifle grooves of the barrel, but primarily at least to expand the zinc disk between the plug and the bullet so that it scraped the bore clean in its passage through the barrel. My recollection is that there was one Williams bullet in each package of rifle cartridges, as shown in captured ammunition. Such bullets were more dangerous than the ordinary pattern in that the two lead parts were capable of inflicting wounds by separation before striking, also by complicating a wound by separation after striking, and especially from liability of poisoning from the zinc disk if overlooked in probing the wound. I saw these three pieces drawn one at a time from wounds inflicted by the Williams bullet. As illustrative of the tendency suggested, at Shy's Hill, Nashville, Tenn., the plug of one of those bullets was left in my neck handkerchief after the passage of the ball just under my chin."

Out of the medical breakdown in the U.S. Army in the Spanish-American War, Dr. William S. Terriberry, Chief Surgeon, N.G.N.Y., draws a lesson in American Medicine in which he says: "If we are to avoid a similar disaster in our next war we must begin now to train a personnel adequate to the tasks of war. This means that Congress must authorize a sufficient number of medical officers for the Regular Army. The Surgeon General of the Army states that the minimum is seven officers to each 1,000 combatants. The fact that the medical officer exists for the purposes of war is apparently lost sight of, and no opportunity is given

him to perfect himself in the actual occupation for which he will be needed—garrison duties and the care of the sick, including the armies' women and children, are too urgent. It must not be forgotten that our wars will be mainly fought by the National Guard and the volunteers. These forces will need training in times of peace. This instruction can only be given by officers of the Regular Army, and if we are to have only enough medical officers of the Army for garrison peace time need where are these instructors to come from?"

"Gen. Leonard Wood, ex-Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, or some other out-and-out advocate of preparedness and the upholding of American rights abroad will receive the Roosevelt vote in the Republican convention," says the New York Times, "whenever it becomes evident that that vote is not strong enough to nominate the Colonel." In reply to the suggestion of a correspondent of the New York Evening Post that General Wood should resign because they are beginning to discuss his availability as a candidate for the Presidency, another correspondent of the Post, signing himself "Voter for Hancock," writes: "Evidently your correspondent is too youthful to remember that General Hancock, a nominee of the Democratic party, was in command of the Department of the East when a candidate for President." Why does it not occur to someone to suggest that Justice Hughes should resign his seat on the bench of the U.S. Supreme Court because his availability as a Presidential candidate is under discussion?

In the Infantry Journal for April Major I. L. Hunt, U.S.A., discusses the "Failure of British Voluntary Recruiting," pointing out that it serves as a lesson for America. There is an anonymous article on "Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting," delivered originally as a lecture at the British training camp at Aldershot; and a paper on the need of "A Manual of Field Equipment," by Lieut. Edgar L. Field, 26th Inf., that points out an existing weakness and a sound cure in this matter. Captain Polster, of the German army, describes "The Rolling Field Kitchen," with illustrations as well as text. The Editorial Department touches on "Dual Enlistment or Draft?" a subject that must be straightened out some day and on which this article throws extremely interesting lights; "A School for Non-commissioned Officers" and the need for such an institution if the Army Reorganization bill becomes a law; and "Legislative Unpreparedness," a plea for either a Council of National Defense or a Great General Staff.

That our American soldiers in Mexico are in need of some of the luxuries, if not the necessities, such as we have been sending to the men in the trenches of Europe's battlefields is the suggestion coming from Washington through the newspaper correspondents. Good, substantial socks are desirable gifts, and automobile goggles as protection against Mexican sand storms would be welcomed by the enlisted men. In view of the experience of an officer of the Allies whose tour of duty while wearing a pair of gift socks was made particularly uncomfortable owing to the unsuspected presence of a visiting card crumpled up in one of the socks, it is suggested that donors of such gifts put them outside the socks rather than within them. Chewing gum, tobacco and cigarettes may be added to the list, but candy is not among the things wanted at present, owing to the deluge of gifts of sweets that resulted from an appeal of a few weeks ago.

The United Military Order of America, made up of descendants of soldiers who fought in the Civil War, at a recent meeting in New York city adopted resolutions setting forth the following recommendations: "The Army on which the country should rely must be a purely Federal body. The Regular Army should be raised as rapidly as possible to not less than 500,000 men, with a body of properly trained reserve troops, not less than 1,000,000 in number. For the raising and support of the Army an appropriation of at least \$1,000,000,000 should at once be made, to be used at any time within two years." The officers of the order are Col. Henry H. Andrews, Dr. George Bolling Lee, a grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee; Hannibal E. Hamlin, Franz Sigel, W. Seward Webb, Cleveland H. Dodge and George Haven Putnam.

Lieut. Charles F. Thompson, U.S.A., professor of military science and tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., is confident that a Cornell battalion of 600 men will attend the Plattsburg camp next summer. There are at present 300 students enrolled, and if 600 Cornell men enroll for this camp Gen. Leonard Wood will allow them to join one of the business men's camps rather than the college student camp, which begins early in July. General Wood also has agreed to allow the Cornell men to go one week after the camp opens if they will spend one week after the camp closes in September on a march back to Ithaca. This plan is based on Lieutenant Thompson's suggestion. The Cornell battalion will use the equipment provided by the \$10,000 gift of Willard D. Straight on this trip.

The Canal Record announces that a post office has been established at the military post on Margarita Point for the receipt and despatch of registered and ordinary mail only. No money order business will be transacted at the office. Mail for that office should be addressed "Fort Randolph," Canal Zone." At present the 21st Company of Coast Artillery is stationed at Fort Randolph, and the 124th Company, assigned to that post, is expected to arrive within a few weeks.

A private of the U.S. Marine Corps saved \$4,998.91 during a single four-year enlistment, says a Marine Corps note. He never advanced beyond the rank of private and his pay never exceeded \$18 per month during that time. A good natural business acumen, with many spare hours to develop it along selling lines, gave this marine his nest egg, Marine Corps officials declare.

The Navy League filed a suit for libel in Washington, D.C., May 6, in the District Supreme Court, against Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, asking for \$100,000 damages. The suit alleged libel in some of Ford's published statements opposing military preparedness.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE TO GERMANY.

President Wilson's last note to the German government, in reply to its communication of May 4, was made public on May 9 and reads as follows:

"The note of the Imperial German Government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the Government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the Imperial Government as to the future, that it 'is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents' and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the Government of the United States has insisted.

"Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial Government announced, on Feb. 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now happily abandoned, the Government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the Imperial Government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the Government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

"The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative.

"LANSTING."

SECRETARY LANSTING'S STATEMENT.

The following statement by Secretary of State Lansing was made public after the note was issued in Washington:

"The greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this Government cannot discuss with the German government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that government are those arising out of its action or out of our own and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country.

"The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our representations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and non-combatants on the high seas and engages to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled.

"While our differences with Great Britain cannot form a subject of discussion with Germany, it should be stated that in our dealings with the British government we are acting as we are unquestionably bound to act, in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that government. We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined. When, however, the subject in dispute is a continuing menace to American lives it is doubtful whether such obligations apply unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the proceedings."

On page 1157 of the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we printed a summary of as much of the German note as had been issued at the time we went to press. In view of President Wilson's references to the German note of May 4, we quote the paragraphs from that note President Wilson touches on in his reply:

"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain."

"As the German government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals. In reaching its decision the German government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed questions."

"Accordingly, the German government is confident that in consequence of the new orders issued to the naval forces the Government of the United States will also now consider all impediments removed which may have been in the way of a mutual co-operation toward restoration of the freedom of the seas during the war, as suggested in the note of July 23, 1915, and it does not doubt that the Government of the United States will now demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as are laid down in the notes presented by the Government of the United States to the British government Dec. 28, 1914, and Nov. 5, 1915."

Speaking before the bankers of Florida at Pensacola on April 29, Lieut. Col. W. C. Davis, C.A.C., U.S.A., made a plea for military preparedness as a business proposition. Colonel Davis expressed the belief that the only way to provide ourselves with the large Army provided for by the Army Reorganization bill was com-

pulsory military training, and he spoke in favor of our adopting the Australian system, which, in spite of the fact that it had only been practiced since 1909, had already made a marked impression on the physical status and character of the young men of Australia, and had resulted in a noteworthy diminution in crime.

THE ORGANIZED MILITIA AND THE LAW.

The difficulty attendant on settling the question of the legal control by the Government of the Organized Militia of the various states of the Union is shown through the lengthy statement made by Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., to the House Committee on Military Affairs. The statement was the result of a question by Mr. Kahn, who inquired "if General Crowder thought it would be possible to frame a law that would allow the President of the United States to draft the Organized Militia of the country into the Volunteer Army; and would it be practicable to resort to the draft to bring all the Organized Militia organizations into the Volunteer Army of the United States, in case we should become involved in war?"

Guarding his statement with the personal opinion that he thought questions would arise which would cause such a law to be "judicially questioned," General Crowder said that such a law was practicable, although "the power of the draft in such a connection had not been resorted to in past times." The question as to whether "you can draft an instrumentality of the state government, like the Organized Militia," General Crowder continued, "was noticed by one of the supreme courts of one of the Confederate States, which reserved opinion on that question, and in light of the fact that they reserved their opinion I do not think anybody is in a position to say that the exercise of that power would not be judicially questioned." In reply to another question along the same line of inquiry as to the possibility of the federalization of the Organized Militia or National Guard without a constitutional amendment, the Judge Advocate General said:

"Complete federalization, of course, cannot be provided for by legislation. The Constitution reserves the right to the state to officer the Militia and to train them and to govern them when they are not under the call of the Federal Government. In those three regards, of course, legislation cannot federalize them. There are two views as to the powers of the General Government under the Constitution of the United States to legislate in respect of the Militia. Adopting one of them Congress can go much further than it has gone in federalizing the Militia. Adopting the other, Congress has already gone to the extreme limit of its powers, and in some instances exceeded them.

"These two views were given expression to by justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1820 in the case of *Houston v. Moore*," General Crowder continued, explaining that while "the extent of the Federal power over the Militia had never been judicially defined, but in construing other related powers over the Militia certain judges have remarked upon this power in language which is instructive." And then he quoted the opinion of Justice Washington, speaking for the Supreme Court, in this case of *Houston v. Moore*. Justice Washington wrote: "Congress has power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining them (Militia); and this power being unlimited except in the two particulars of officering and training them according to the discipline to be prescribed by Congress, it may be exercised to any extent that may be deemed necessary by Congress." Justice Story wrote a dissenting opinion on this case, combating these views in language as follows:

"It is almost too plain for argument that the power here given to Congress over the Militia is of a limited nature, and confined to the objects specified in these clauses; and that in all other respects and for all other purposes the Militia are subject to the control and government of the state authority. Nor can the reservation to the states of the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress be justly considered as weakening this conclusion. That reservation constitutes an exception merely from the power given to Congress 'to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia,' and is a limitation upon the authority which would otherwise have devolved upon it as to the appointment of officers. But the exception from a given power cannot upon any proper reasoning be construed as an enumeration of all the powers which belong to the states over the Militia. What those powers are must depend upon their own constitutions; and what is not taken away by the Constitution of the United States must be considered as retained by the states or the people."

General Crowder then added to his statement an opinion delivered by the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in 1859, in which it expressed the opinion that "the legislature of this commonwealth cannot constitutionally provide for the enrollment in the Militia of any persons other than those enumerated in the act of Congress of May, 1792," while he also quoted from a Texas case, in which the constitutionality of the Confederate draft acts was considered. This definition of the clause of the Constitution, which the House Committee on Military Affairs was considering, was: "By organizing the committee meant proportioning the officers and men; by arming, specifying the kind, size and caliber of arms; and by disciplining, prescribing the manual exercise, evolutions," etc.

General Crowder then quoted opinions expressed officially by Congress, one that the law of May, 1792, embraced all the objects of a Militia institution delegated to Congress, while another stated that "the purposes and provisions of this clause are clearly and distinctly stated and scarcely admit of misinterpretation. The states are expressly limited to the appointment of the officers and to training the Militia, and in training it according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Still another, that gave a narrow construction to the provision of the Constitution respecting Federal power over the Militia, says: "Thus an enrollment seems the extent of organization, the distribution of arms in quotas to the states, and a system of discipline adopted by Congress, in the enforcement of which the training is especially reserved to the states, is the extent of the authority indisputably conceded in the Constitution to the General Government."

"Adopting the view most favorable to Federal control," General Crowder said, he would list the hitherto unused powers of Congress over the Militia as "prescribing the organization of the recruiting service of the Organized Militia"; the "power to prescribe the qualifications of officers"; the "power to provide the total

strength and the proportionate strength of the several arms, branches and corps, line and staff, of the Organized Militia in each state, so that when assembled under call of the General Government it will constitute well balanced brigades, divisions and field armies"; the "power to prescribe who shall constitute the exempt classes to the exclusion of the exercise of state power on the same subject"; and "the power to prescribe a uniform organization, armament and discipline for the Militia in such terms as to supersede all conflicting state legislation on the same subject." Then General Crowder added: "But when all these powers have been exercised there remains to be considered the fact, which no one will dispute, that the General Government has not the constitutional authority over the states to enforce what it has prescribed; and, further, that the most important power of governing and training the Militia when not under call for the three constitutional purposes is exclusively vested in the states." General Crowder also listed as instances of legislation "where Congress has plainly exceeded its constitutional power in legislating for the Militia" that provision in Section 5 of the Dick law "which provides that the Militia in service of the General Government under call shall serve either within or without the territory of the United States," and that provision of Section 15 of the Dick law "which undertakes to vest the right to command during joint encampments, maneuvers and field instructions with the Regular Army in the senior officer present, be he an officer of the National Guard or of the Regular Army." As the right to govern the Militia during such periods of encampment, etc., remains with the states under the Constitution, it is of course incompetent for Congress to vest the right of command over them in officers of the Regular Army, and in the contrary case, it is obviously incompetent for Congress to place an officer of the National Guard in command relations with the Regular Army.

General Crowder further expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to frame a law that would enable a man in the Militia in any state to also enroll himself under his contract of enlistment so that he could be called upon by the President of the United States in case we got into hostilities and that would compel him to respond to the call of the President for volunteers. He also said that the draft would cure any difficulty over this matter of dual enlistment in time of war.

"The Militia service is compulsory service, in so far as the states are concerned," General Crowder explained. "There is this to be noticed, that some of the state constitutions define liability to Militia service differently from the way it is defined by Federal law, and we have a rather awkward question presented as to what would be the effect, with the provision of the state constitution declaring, as it does in Kansas, that liability to service in the Militia exists in the case of every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, as against the provision of the Federal law which places the ages between eighteen and forty-five. That was also at one time the provision of the law of Pennsylvania. But in all the states, I think, the Militia service is compulsory service. That is, the state Governor can command, of course, the Organized Militia, just as the President of the United States commands the Regular Army, and he would command the reserve Militia, and when he orders them out for service it is compulsory service. It is different, however, as regards the United States. While the governor can bring the Militia into the service of the state, he cannot place them in the service of the General Government, nor can the General Government place a member of the Militia in its service against his will. That is the law as it now stands to-day."

"The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case I have been quoting from, held that the provision of the Militia law of 1792, which subjected every recalcitrant Militiaman who failed to respond to the call of the President of the United States to fine and imprisonment, had this effect, that payment of the fine and undergoing imprisonment adjudged by a court-martial was a full equivalent for the service for which he had been drafted and a full atonement for disobedience of the call; and that he was further exempt. That is the provision of present law, the Dick bill. Any Militiaman who refuses to obey the call of the President to the service of the United States can escape by undergoing adjudged punishment. There is no power under the existing law to compel him to render service." As to the power of draft, or conscription, General Crowder said he considered it plenary, and that while he recognized it could be used tyrannically, he did not think it could be used unconstitutionally. He expressed the opinion, in conclusion, that Congress had the power to enact a law such as is in the pending Army Reorganization bill "in which an instrumentality of the state is taken."

AUTHORITY OVER GUARD BEYOND STATE.

An officer of the National Guard of New Jersey asks the following question, which is of interest in connection with General Crowder's discussion of the status of the Militia which appears above:

"Have I as an officer in the National Guard authority to compel obedience from any of my men outside of my home state?"

"I have attended a number of joint camps, many of them outside of my state, and I have often wondered whether constitutionally I had any legal way of compelling obedience. The question, however, has never been a vital one with us, because every man in the troop is playing the game to the maximum of his ability, and there is unquestioned obedience to every order. It may be that there has been some judicial determination on this subject, but it seems to me that this is a vital question, and never more so than to-day, when the federalizing of the National Guard is being discussed."

"I have heard it claimed that when we were a joint camp we were in the service of the United States, which is borne out by the fact that we draw United States pay; but Par. 16 of Sec. 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution reads that Congress shall have power

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

"And the preceding paragraph gives Congress the power

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." "When we are at these maneuvers camps it can hardly be claimed that we are there 'to execute the laws of the Union,' or to 'suppress insurrections,' or to 'repel invasions,' and I do not know, therefore, whether any Federal statutes apply. On the other hand, I do not know whether the state statutes or a man's oath of enlistment are enforceable outside of his own state."

"If the subject is one that has been definitely settled I would appreciate the courtesy if you would refer to the facts. If not, it might be an interesting subject for discussion."

"It may be that there are state laws that give an officer authority over his troop outside of his home state, but would

such laws have legal value? i. e., can a state constitutionally pass a law governing such a contingency? As I understand it, a member of the National Guard of New Jersey automatically ceases to be such when he establishes residence, for instance, in New York. If the Guard becomes commercialized, the legal aspect of the case would then become important. I think that it is a subject that should be pretty well threshed out in connection with the pending Federal legislation."

The most authoritative decision on the question presented was rendered by the Judge Advocate General of the state of New York, who is a lawyer of the very highest standing at the New York bar. Officers of the National Guard of New York were interested in the question raised by our New Jersey correspondent, and in discussing it noted that the military law of New York state, in giving the Governor authority to order the active Militia to military duty within the state or in any other state, provides that the Articles of War of the United States shall be in force when the Militia is on duty pursuant to the orders of the Governor. It was held that the jurisdiction of the New York state military law is as binding upon officers and men of the National Guard of that state serving outside of the state as is the Federal law over officers and men of the Regular Army serving outside the territory of the United States.

This was certainly not the case on the date the opinion of Colonel Ladd was rendered, namely, Jan. 27, 1910. The case at issue was that of charges preferred by the C.O., 14th Regiment, against Lieut. James H. L. Devlin, Co. L of that command. The question presented to the Judge Advocate General of New York was of the jurisdiction of a military court of that state to try and punish an accused officer for an offense committed entirely outside the territorial limits of the state.

Colonel Ladd held that all legislation, whether constitutional or otherwise, and all grants of power to executive officers are *prima facie* limited in their exercise to the territory of the state or county that elects them. As to the further question whether if there be no express grant of such authority such power can be inferred from any provision of existing law Colonel Ladd says, after considering various sections of existing law:

"An examination of these sections shows—

"First: That in the early statutes the provisions for an annual rendezvous, which was the predecessor of the annual encampment or field maneuvers, were restricted to the beats or districts of the troops required to participate therein.

"Second: The authority given to order troops into forts or other places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States has always been limited to such places as were within the state.

"Third: That when the Military Code was extended in 1898 to cover the Naval Militia express authority was given to the Governor to order their annual tour of duty to be performed on United States vessels without limitation of place, but nothing was added to the authority then and previously exercised by him with regard to annual encampments of the National Guard, the contrast being sharp and well defined between the provisions for the two services.

"The result is that the inference to be drawn from the sections of the Military Law most pertinent to the subject under discussion is against rather than in favor of the existence of any implied power in the Governor to order the National Guard outside the state for drill or instruction. In this connection it is to be noted that the holding of encampments or maneuvers outside the state has only been resorted to within very recent years, and it is difficult to believe that the Legislature intended to confer any implied authority therefor in statutes passed many years before such a thing was thought of.

"Another question presented is as to the power of the military tribunals of this state to inflict punishment for offenses committed outside the state.

"Offenses against military law are criminal in their nature (Dynes vs. Hoover, 20 How. 65; People vs. Van Allen, 55 N.Y. 31). They are punishable by fine, imprisonment and dishonorable discharge with attendant disabilities. In the application of the general principle already referred to that the laws of a state will not be presumed to have any extra territorial effect and will not be given any such effect unless expressly so declared by the Legislature, it has repeatedly been decided that statutes relating to crimes must be read, construed and enforced as having relation only to crimes committed within the territorial limits of the state enacting them (Rorer Amer. Interst. L. p. 226; 1 Bishop Cr. 1, Sec. 109; Van Voorhis vs. Brintal, 86 N.Y. 18). As is pointed out by Danforth, J., in the case last cited, this does not mean that a statute cannot be so framed as to affect the person of a citizen and subject him in this state to punishment for its violation elsewhere upon his return to the jurisdiction of our courts, but only that the presumption exists against extra territorial jurisdiction in the absence of a special statutory provision to the contrary."

AVIATION NOTES.

The Royal Aero Club of London announced that Harry G. Hawker made a world's altitude record in an aeroplane at Brooklands on April 26. Hawker ascended to a height of 24,408 feet. This does not take into account the reported record of 25,756 feet made by Heinrich Oelrich, a German aviator, in 1914. This exploit, however, according to available data, has not been recognized by the Royal Aero Club. In 1915 Hawker made a new British altitude record by ascending 20,000 feet, the previous record having been 14,500 feet.

Report from the Curtiss aviation school at Newport News, Va., says that on April 30 Victor Carlstrom, flying the new twin-engine military tractor biplane, the first ever flown in this country, set a new record for altitude for a machine carrying one passenger when he ascended 16,500 feet. This excelled the record, set April 1 by Stephen MacGordon, by 1,700 feet. He was in the air one hour and thirty-one minutes and reached a height of 3.12 miles. Extreme cold made further climbing impossible.

Flying the biggest hydro-aeroplane ever built, the H-7, Theodore McCauley at Newport News on April 30 established three new world records for a machine carrying seven persons, in addition to setting a new American record for a craft of this type. McCauley, carrying six passengers, was in the air seventy minutes and flew eighty-eight miles. This broke the world record for endurance and distance. The third world record broken was for speed, the machine making 100 kilometers, or sixty-two miles in fifty minutes. An altitude of 950 feet gave him the American record in this respect. The flights were witnessed by a Congressional committee in connection with the plan to establish an aviation corps for the Coast Guard Service.

Commenting on the record Henry Woodhouse, of the Aero Club of America, said that the H-7 was recently loaned to the Coast Guard Service by Glenn H. Curtiss. The machine weighs about six tons, and has a wing span of eighty feet. It is equipped with two motors of 160 horsepower each, and the machine will fly with either motor, insuring safety for the occupants. "These records prove that America leads in water flying machines," said Mr. Woodhouse. "Notwithstanding this, and the fact that the Allies are at present using 120 machines of

exactly the same type, built in this country, the United States has never even tried out one."

WORLD COURT CONGRESS.

Ex-President William Howard Taft and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., were the principal speakers at the first session of the World Court Congress that opened in New York city on May 3. Preparedness as an aid to peace was the general tone of all the addresses made, and General Wood's speech was the best applauded of the session, particularly when he said that "there are some kinds of peace that are worse than war" and that if the United States is going to be a really important member of the World Court it must "prepare to take its part with force when reason fails."

General Wood assured the assembled peace makers that there was no class more eager for a permanent condition of world peace than the soldiers and sailors of the United States. But he realized that there was a long road to travel before arbitration could be generally applied. And war was preferable to "the peace which sacrifices everything we believe to be right, fails to protect the institutions which we consider vital to our people." He didn't know whether or not the World Court would be workable, but it was worth trying.

"It seems to me," he continued, "that if the court is to have real influence it must have behind it ample power, for there is no court to which men submit the everyday affairs of life voluntarily and cheerfully which is not supported by force. It is idle to talk of a court without some kind of force behind it more than the mere moral elements. If we go into this World Court we must be prepared to meet the strength of wrong with the force of right if need be. We are to look to it that all treaties we go into are treaties that we mean to live up to and back up and carry. Even so long as men see visions and dream dreams and believe things to be absolutely true and right they must be prepared to support them not only with moral arguments, but with their bodies if need be. Let us go on with our struggle for permanent world peace and strive to be a moral nation, and while doing this don't for a moment think that morality or fair dealing or justice on our part will protect us from aggression, but be prepared."

Mr. Taft outlined the history of the proposal for a World Court. He told how it had been decided that the court was not to deal with questions that are political and that cannot be governed by the rules of law and equity. It would be a court administering international law, but not tied down by technical rules. Such a court, Mr. Taft said, would be "supremely useful." He continued: "It will be an enormous step in the avoidance of war to have such a court, and the example that it will furnish in a very large field of controversy, the settlement of which will avoid war, cannot but have a profound influence in also stimulating settlement by negotiation and compromise and by arbitration of questions outside the possibility of judicial settlement."

John Hays Hammond, who presided at the first session, said the most sanguine advocates of the World Court realized that it would not make wars impossible, but it would at least minimize the probability of war. He felt that the force of public opinion would insure obedience to the court's decrees, which would carry more weight than the findings of arbitration tribunals, "which," he added, "have almost invariably been rejected."

Jacob M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War, and Miss Mabel T. Boardman, president of the National Red Cross, spoke at the evening session of the congress, both making pleas for a proper national defense. Mr. Dickinson saying that "combativeness, on proper occasions, is entirely consistent with the spirit of peace and even a spirit of Christian humility."

THE "UNSINKABLE" BATTLESHIP.

The successful use of the torpedo by the submarine in the present European war has led Mario Monticelli, major of naval engineers, of Italy, to make a study of a new type of "unsinkable battleship," which is described in the February issue of the Rivista Marittima (Maritime Review) of Rome. Major Monticelli has used, as the basis for the plan of his proposed new type of battleship, the armored cruiser San Giorgio, of the Italian navy. He points out the fact that of the many warships that have been torpedoed by submarines not a few of them have remained afloat and have reached port. This has suggested to the Italian engineer the idea of creating a type of ship especially built to resist the torpedo's blows not only by additional armor protection, but also by a form of construction that would save the vessel from sinking in case of a stroke.

Speed is the first requisite for a warship's protection against a torpedo from a submarine, Major Monticelli declares, and his plans for his new type of vessel call for engines powerful enough to drive her thirty Italian miles an hour. To attain this he is willing to lessen the number and power of the guns, although not to such an extent as to materially impair the fighting qualities of the ship. The chief departure in his new type, however, is not to be found in these elements. It lies in the building of a hull within the hull and of enclosing this with an inner as well as an outer sheathing conforming to the general lines of the vessel.

The five plates reproduced with the article show the motive and fighting powers of the unsinkable battleship enclosed within a "stout box" of steel, as the writer calls it, the sheer plan of which shows a form not unlike the early types of submarines. Within this are engines, boilers, coal bunkers, revolving turrets, conning tower and wheelhouse; in a word, the whole offensive and defensive powers of the vessel. This "nucleus," as the writer prefers to call it, is surrounded by the conventional hull of an armored cruiser, in which the "nucleus" is a separate entity so far as form and structure are concerned, only connected with the hull proper by frames designed to yield before the blow of a torpedo. For the whole intent of this design of Monticelli's is that it must be prepared to "give" a little before such a stroke.

Between the hull of the vessel proper and the "nucleus" is an intermediate plating forming two armored hulls to be penetrated before the blow of the torpedo could reach the extreme inner hull. According to Monticelli's plans these three series of platings would be divided by frames into watertight compartments. He lays great stress on the need of building such a ship with the idea of its structure yielding to shock of a torpedo's explosion. It is figured that although by successive leaks all the external spaces of the ship should be flooded, the driving power safe within the inner hull would prevent the ship from sinking. And that even if one of the compartments

in the "nucleus" itself were penetrated by the torpedo's explosion, there would still be enough flotation power in the inner hull to make the new type live up to its name of unsinkable. Since, as Major Monticelli says, the battle between the submarine and its torpedo and the armored ship has now assumed the same character as that between big guns and armor plate, the type of war vessel he has evolved in his design may carry the floating warship one step further forward in its defense against its undersea enemy.

THE GERMAN NAVY IN THE MAKING.

In an interesting article in the United Service Magazine of London for April, 1916, Mr. Hector C. Bywater, a British naval expert, deals with progress of the German navy from fifty years ago to the present time. He points out that it was not until the dawn of the present century that German naval power became a disturbing factor in European politics. Down to 1872 the fleet was under control of the War Ministry and it was thus presided over by soldiers. The first real progress made was under Lieutenant General von Storch, who ruled till 1883. He was succeeded by another soldier, General von Caprivi. Mr. Bywater goes into details of the ships built under the administration of these and subsequent officers, and describes at considerable length the career of Admiral von Tirpitz and the great advancement the navy made under his direction. In explaining some of the elements of progress made by the Germans in their navy Mr. Bywater says:

"They evolved a heavy shell of 4½ calibers which traveled with unerring accuracy at extreme range, and could carry its abnormally large T.N.T. burster through armor of great thickness. Their success in this direction may partly explain why they were in no hurry to follow the lead of rival fleets in the mounting of very heavy guns. Of the formidable character of German torpedoes the war has brought abundant proof. This arm has always been a favorite in the German service, and no pains were spared to perfect not only the tactical employment of the torpedo, but the weapon itself."

From 1906, Mr. Bywater points out, the internal affairs of the German navy were a sealed book, in marked contrast to open access in getting information in British dockyards and ships. "The German policy," he says, "was undoubtedly effective in misleading foreign opinion. One has only to compare the known achievements of German submarines during the war with the data relating to these boats which are found in various works of reference, to realize how little their actual powers were guessed at. The German navy, in common with almost every other, has to a great extent fashioned its ways from the British model. One has only to see a German bluejacket to recognize this. His uniform is obviously copied from that of the British tar, though the wonderful array of buttons, which seem wholly superfluous to the uninitiated, makes the costume less of a copy than a caricature, and somewhat detracts from the wearer's workmanlike appearance. German naval routine is also framed on British lines. As a rule, the men's accommodation is very good, much forethought having been expended by the designers on effective ventilation. The health average is high. Rules as to hygiene are extremely strict, and the medical service is most efficient."

Mr. Bywater, among other things, notes the following: "Electric ranges were fitted to the larger German ships many years ago, and have since become general. The food is plentiful and well cooked. There is no grog allowance, spirits being served only on medical authority. About a pint and a half of light beer per man is served out daily. Leave is fairly plentiful except on foreign service, when the utmost pains are taken to see that only the steadiest and best behaved members of the crew are allowed ashore."

"A German bluejacket with money to burn was a rarity. Hence whatever his convivial inclinations he had little chance to indulge them, and his unquestionably sober habits were due at least as much to this fact as to native virtue."

"The abnormally large complements of German men-of-war have often been remarked upon. Battle cruisers such as the Moltke and Seydlitz have well over 1,000 men on board, whereas considerably larger British ships, such as the Lion, carry only 950. Ships of the Kaiser class have a crew of 1,075, compared with only 900 in the King George V., an equally large and more powerful ship. Germans themselves attribute the difference to their practice of providing reserve numbers for every important station on board, there being duplicate crews for every gun, etc. By this method casualties can promptly be made good, and a ship kept continually in action to her full capacity so long as the material escapes severe damage. Gun drill was practiced with great assiduity, and was one of the first mysteries revealed to the raw recruit. The first firing practice with shell took place fourteen days after the arrival of the new batch of recruits, so that gun-shyness was speedily overcome. The allowance of practice ammunition was on a very generous scale; in the last few years it was twice as large as the corresponding British allowance."

"It is incredible that Germany's rulers should have resolved to make no use of the formidable naval weapon which for more than twenty years has been forged and sharpened with infinite pains and at colossal expense in anticipation of the very contingency that now confronts them. Common prudence warns us against any such assumption. The superhuman energy and fertility of resource which have marked German operations in the war on land are a measure of what may be impending at sea. It would be a fatal error to mistake for slumber a long silence which may veil intense and mighty preparations."

STONE MOUNTAIN.

Stone Mountain, which gave the name to one of the battles of our Civil War, is a solid mass of granite located within sixteen miles of the city of Atlanta, Ga. It stretches a length of more than a mile and its crests rise to more than 2,000 feet. It is the property of the Venable family of Georgia, who have donated a part of the mountain for a Confederate memorial. This memorial is thus described by Gutzon, Borglum, the sculptor, who is to prepare it: He contemplates a large central group located about midway toward the top of the mountain, to include five to seven equestrian statues representing Lee, Davis, Jackson, and such other of the commanding officers of the Confederate army as may be designated by the committee. Back of this group,

about two hundred feet, will appear a larger group of mounted general officers, representing other commanders.

To the east and on the face of the mountain, slightly above and to the right of General Lee, will appear a section of the army coming down over the mountain, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery. At the base of the mountain, directly under the central group, Mr. Borglum has planned to create within the mountain side a memorial hall dedicated to the mothers and women of the Confederacy. This hall will be lighted by windows to the number of the Confederate States, with columns in front of it. When completed it will be a meeting place and a shrine for the Daughters of the Confederacy and will be placed in their custody forever. The gift of the property arranges for the final possession of the memorial by the state of Georgia. Mr. Borglum thinks he can begin the work within a few months and that the main central group of figures and the memorial hall can be completed within the next three years. A studio will be built directly opposite the mountain and in front of the work, where all the models for the work will be made. The work will be done from scaffolding suspended from the top of the mountain.

SOUTHERN MILITARY TRAINING CAMP.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 7, 1916.

The citizens' camp of instruction at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was formally opened by the arrival of a special train over the Southern route from Washington Wednesday morning, May 3, carrying 100 embryo soldiers, many of whom had seen service at Plattsburg camp last year and are enthusiastic for more of the same kind, better soldiers and better men for their experience. The camp is beautifully located in an immense tract covering several square miles, crowded by great trees, owned and controlled by the government authorities as a national park, where several of the important battles of the war were fought. The park is about eight miles from the city of Chattanooga, and may be reached by trolley or auto, and its railroad station is Dodge, one-half mile from the camp. The camp is commanded by Lieut. Col. D. J. Ketcham, of the Coast Art. Corps. Lieutenant Wildrick is adjutant; the Medical Department is represented by Major Little and Dr. Kennedy, and the 14th Band, C.A.C., from Fort Screven, Ga., is on duty. At present there are 500 student recruits. Others are coming by each train, but the rush is over for this period.

Among the gathering are many men of international reputation, presidents and professors of college, doctors of divinity, doctors of medicine, lawyers, bankers, and there is hardly a profession from which there are no "students." We even have an ex-Secretary of State and steel magnates, and the list as a whole represents the very best the states can give to learn the science of war. The students are divided into four companies of 150 men, war strength, under the command of a Regular Army officer, and one of the best of his corps is sent as instructor to harden their bodies and to store up a surplus of health which can be drawn on for years afterwards and brighten up their minds. The tents are all floored, lighted by electricity and situated in the shade, with walks connecting each company and mess hall, all neatly walled with crushed stone, and the sanitary arrangements as to natural drainage are unsurpassed. A bath house is fitted up at the end of each company street, and the artesian well water is delivered by pipes from Fort Oglethorpe and a faucet is placed at the most convenient locations about the grounds. Rock incinerators are at every kitchen door, and the entire camp is inspected twice each day.

The Regular troops encamped are represented by the 41st, 69th, 166th, 168th, Coast Art., and Troop A, 2d Cavalry, with detachments from Signal and Engineer Corps for instruction, and for those who prefer the Field Artillery there are two green gray pieces on the hill south of headquarters, one a 3-inch and one 4.7. The amusement and instruction for the men have not been neglected. W. A. Hearty, assistant secretary of the Y.M.C.A., has two tents furnished with all kinds of papers and magazines, and it is one of the popular resting places. There is a tent to the left of headquarters in which lectures by officers, picture shows and other entertainments have been arranged for. First call is sounded at 5:45 a.m. Ye gods and little fishes! Why, some of the men who now rise at that hour have not seen the sun rise since they were boys, but they are enjoying the experience all the same, and from that ghostly hour until night there is no time they can call their own, as calls seem to be sounded every hour.

Colonel Ketcham opened the lecture season by giving an admirable, intelligent and patriotic talk on "Preparedness," which was heartily applauded, and Captain Johnston, aid to General Wood and representing him at this and other camps, showered the audience of soldiers with good advice and explained the primary object of the Government in having the yearly gatherings in the different states of the Union, and gave them something to think about on their return to their regular duties.

The next speaker was Captain Koehler, "Master of the Sword" at West Point. He has a carrying voice that is simply superb and vibrant when he is giving orders to a regiment of soldiers in the so-called "setting up exercises," and it is astonishing the distance each syllable can be heard.

This Sunday has been a day of rest for the military students, as well as for the Regular Army contingent, and those who remained in camp were in the minority. Many have spent the day visiting Chickamauga Park. It was here that the three days' battle of Chickamauga was fought during the Civil War. The lines of battle, locations where celebrated officers were killed are designated by monuments and tablets. To the southwest is Lookout Mountain, 1,500 feet above the city. Here was fought the battle among the clouds, in which Hooker and Walthall did such glorious work in November, 1863. Missionary Ridge, six miles long, is on the east side of the city, while Orchard Knob, where General Grant had his headquarters, is studded with monuments, the result of the assault on the ridge. Now rising on what were once the devastated fields of battle is a tented city occupied by former friends and foes, now united in the bonds of friendship and good-will. Men from the North and South sleep under the same canvas; men young and middle-aged, of every creed, are gathered together for "Preparedness."

Colonel Ketcham has decided that there will be no warrant for the severe criticism of overworking the citizen soldiers, as was the case after the camp at Plattsburg last year, but he will develop them by gradual and easy stages. It is remarkable how rapidly the students are taking to military tactics and drills, and at a public

musical drill the movements were given with the ease of old soldiers.

Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, retired, gave a very interesting lecture during the past week, followed by a talk on first aid by Major William Little, M.C., which was listened to with marked attention. On invitation of Colonel Ketcham, the visiting members of the Women's Federation of Clubs of Tennessee, which had its session at Chattanooga, visited the camp and were honored with a parade and drill.

Voluntary administration of typhoid inoculation has commenced and many have availed themselves of the protection afforded by the surgeons. On Sunday evening the C.A.C. band gave an enjoyable concert, which was attended by many from the city.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT TRAINING CAMP.

More than 30,000 business and professional men and college students will attend military training camps this year. Each one of these 30,000 will be a "picked man," not merely from a physical standpoint, but a mental basis as well. A college education or its equivalent will be one of the primary requirements, in order that these men may each be trained by Regular Army officers to as near as possible the requirements of a West Point degree. It is essential that these "rookies" have the rudiments, at least, of such a training as the officers of volunteer or reserve forces must have.

Perhaps the greatest number of men will be trained at the Plattsburg, N.Y., camp. Fort Benjamin Harrison, for the Central Department, will be a close second. Other camps are at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., near Chattanooga, Texas, San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, Galveston, Texas, San Diego, Cal., and at Fort George Wright, Wash. Throughout last winter a regiment of 1,200 men drilled under Army officers at Salt Lake and 1,000 of these are expected to attend camps.

It seems remarkable that this number of men can be recruited for this work, considering the qualifications. College professors and college men, of course, have more time at their command than the ordinary private citizen; the manufacturer, merchant, financier, office-holder, attorney and politician, have more engrossing affairs, yet these are the very men who will make up the 30,000.

Applications for training at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., are being made at the present time at the bureau in Chicago, and the rule "picked men predominate" will be followed. The requirements of the Plattsburg camp is already filled and Army men are urging that the men who intend joining the Fort Harrison training camp put in their application right away so they may be passed upon and enrolled. Applications may be made and full information secured at the Citizens' Training Camp Bureau, 602 Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis, Ind., or headquarters, Central Department, U.S.A., 583 Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Central Department embraces the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado and the post of Fort Missoula, Mont. The one military training camp for business men in all the above states is to be held in three parts, one each, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.

The following dates for holding the camps have been selected: First camp, from July 5 to Aug. 4; second camp, from Aug. 7 to Sept. 6; third camp, from Sept. 8 to Oct. 5. The second and third camps will be held only if condition of enrollment warrants such camps; 500 citizens being the least necessary for each camp. Each approved applicant will be requested to pay upon reporting at the camp \$25 for his keep and camp maintenance for each camp period. This will cover all expenses except that for transportation, uniform and necessary toilet articles.

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL, N.C. CLASS.

Ten picked non-commissioned officers of the Army were graduated from the class for non-commissioned officers of the Army at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas., on April 29 and 30, and performed an interesting program of horsemanship incident to the graduation exercises. After a cross-country ride the non-coms. halted beneath a great bluff at the forking of Forsyth and Coyote canyons, where Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, U.S.A., retired, presented the diplomas. In seven months these non-coms. have studied equitation, horse training, hippology, horseshoeing, swordsmanship and the use of the pistol. The non-coms. graduating were the following:

First Sergt. Hurley O. Richardson, Troop C, 6th Cav.; 1st Sergt. John W. Dimond, Mounted Service School Detachment (w); Sergt. Meredith M. Cessna, Troop C, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Nicholas Lung, Troop G, 2d Cav.; Sergt. Pryor Sharp, Troop I, 10th Cav.; Sergt. Alvin H. Nowell, Troop C, 11th Cav.; Sergt. John H. Watkins, Troop K, 12th Cav.; Sergt. Michael A. Gaffney, Troop E, 13th Cav.; Sergt. Charles A. Lindsay, Mounted Service School Detachment (w), and Corpl. Barney Swentek, Troop L, 3d Cav.

The above mentioned non-coms. comprised the second class of its-kind to receive the benefit of the course of training at the Mounted Service School, and with improved conditions and opportunities for remembering as well as receiving instruction, it is believed they will return to their regiments immeasurably more valuable to their organization commanders and fully competent to efficiently instruct classes of enlisted men in all the essentials of horsemanship. The program of exercises consisted of fencing in the post gymnasium, mounted swordsmanship on the parade ground, and exhibitions in the riding hall of breaking colts, training colts, work with schooled horses and jumpers, and obstacle course and the cross-country ride.

"Considering the important uses to which these non-commissioned officers will be put on return to their regiments," says the commandant, Major Charles D. Rhodes, in his foreword in the printed program, "the extreme importance of primary selection of representative soldiers of marked intelligence, exceptional force of character and irreproachable habits has transcended all other conditions in the work of the past two years, not so much for the incidental benefit to the Mounted Service School as for the lasting ultimate effect which these soldiers should make on their regiments as embodying as far as practicable the qualities which in the highest degree the American cavalryman should possess and exemplify."

The printed program of the exercises gives a number of interesting illustrations. These are running at heads;

a picture of the ten non-commissioned officers, Sergeants Sharp, Richardson, Watkins, Dimond, Cessna, Lung, Gaffney and Swentek, jumping a fence all together; and individual pictures of Sergeants Richardson, Dimond, Nowell, Sharp, Gaffney, Lindsey, Watkins, Cessna, Lung and Corporal Swentek jumping fences and various obstacles.

PREPAREDNESS PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Taking part in the big preparedness parade in New York city on May 13, in which, it is estimated, there will be over 145,000 men and women, will be the 1st and 2d Brigades of Infantry, N.G.N.Y., and the various arms of the Service attached to division headquarters. These troops, which will aggregate some 10,000, will be under command of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and will be reviewed at Twenty-fourth street from the east side of Fifth avenue, by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. The column will be reviewed by General O'Ryan at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street. The National Guard troops will parade in field uniform with blanket rolls, and the various organizations have been ordered to assemble in streets on the east and west side of Fifth avenue from Ninth street to Twentieth street.

The division commander's place of assembly is West Ninth street and Fifth avenue, and the line of march will be from that street along Fifth avenue to Fifty-seventh street, where the parade will be dismissed. The troops will march with fixed bayonets and the first armored motor battery will make its first street parade with the troops. All the organizations will parade with fronts of sixteen files and the mounted organizations will parade with fronts of twelve files. The Veteran Corps of Artillery will also parade in the column. Col. Charles H. Sherrill is the grand marshal.

The parade proper will begin at half-past nine in the morning when the ranks of the municipal employees will move up to Lafayette and Center streets from the City Hall, following an automobile bearing Mayor Mitchell, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N. These three will review the parade from a stand at Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. The parade in addition to the military, will have representatives of every grade and class of active life, from clubs, social organizations of workmen, bankers, professions, and more than 100 trades and organizations will march. The woman's division of the parade, estimated at 20,000, will fall into line just below Madison Square and march to Fifty-ninth street, and starting at six p.m. will take about two hours to pass the reviewing point.

ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES, U.S.M.A.

Lieut. Charles Braden, U.S.A., retired, secretary of the Association of Graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, under date of May 1, announces that the next annual meeting of the association will be held on Monday, June 12, 1916. The graduation parade will take place that day, and the graduation ball will be in the evening. The graduation exercises of the First Class will be at ten on the morning of June 13.

There will be seven class reunions, and possibly others, during graduation week. Sleeping accommodations will be provided in Memorial Hall and in the cadet barracks for all who come; meals may be had in the cadet mess hall and at the officers' mess at a nominal cost. It is necessary to know as soon as possible how many will attend, and graduates who expect to be present are asked to send word to the secretary at earliest convenience; also to remit \$1.50, the cost of the graduate lunch at Memorial Hall on June 12. Requests for assignment to quarters should be received by June 5.

Graduates not members of the Association are requested to join. The life membership fee is \$10; that for annual membership is \$2, which includes the first year's dues, and \$1 dollar a year until the sum of \$12 has been received, when the payee becomes a life member.

THE GRADE OF COMMODORE.

"The reasons for the abolition of the grade of commodore in the Navy," says the Philadelphia Record, "are also good reasons why this rank should not be revived, as is proposed in the new Naval Personnel bill. Commodores are flag officers, who may command a flotilla, a division or even a whole squadron. Admiral Dewey was a commodore. In no foreign navy, however, is there a grade intermediate between that of captain and rear admiral; so when an American squadron happened to be in company with a foreign squadron or even smaller fleet division, whether in home waters or abroad, the commander of the latter force, being a rear admiral, would outrank the American commander, though the latter might be many years his senior in years and experience and his superior in ability. To equalize conditions we abolished all flag officers below the grade of rear admiral; and in order to keep them equal we should abstain from restoring the abandoned grade."

In the British navy the grade of commodore is a temporary rank given to an officer in command of a squadron who has increase of pay while on this duty. It is also given as a courtesy title to the senior officer of a British squadron of more than three vessels. "Commodore" was until 1862 merely a courtesy title in the U.S. Navy given to captains and commanders in command of squadrons. In July, 1862, eighteen captains on the active list and seventeen on the retired list were commissioned as commodore. The officers on the active list were: Charles Wilkes, Henry Eagle, Gershom J. Van Brunt, William M. Glendy, George S. Blake, Andrew A. Harwood, Theodorus Bailey, Cadwalader Ringgold, Henry W. Morris, James L. Lardner, Henry K. Hoff, Charles Henry Davis, Henry H. Bell, William Smith, John W. Livingston, Henry K. Thatcher, William D. Porter and John S. Missroon. Those on the retired list were: John D. Sloat, William Mervine, Thomas Crabbe, Thomas A. Conover, John C. Long, William J. McCluney, John B. Montgomery, Cornelius K. Stribling, Joshua R. Sands, Charles H. Bell, Joseph R. Jarvis, Garrett J. Pendergast, William C. Nicholson, Joseph B. Hull, John Kelly, William H. Gardner and T. Aloysius Dornin. In 1882 the number of commodores on the active list of our Navy was reduced from twenty-five to ten, and in 1889 the rank of commodore on the active list was abolished, the ten commodores then on the list being promoted to the rank of rear admiral, the number of rear admirals being increased from six to eighteen. "Commodore" is a form of

"commander." In the seventeenth century the term "commandore" was used.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The American Year Book for 1915 contains all the usual departments that make it of the highest importance as a general work of reference. Naturally the influence of the European war dominates many of the fields covered by the text from politics to art, and in this line particular praise must be given to the articles on American history (which is especially valuable in giving all the important events of the year in convenient and comprehensive form) and the sections on international relations and foreign affairs (with its subdivisions describing with unusual effectiveness the campaigns of the year). The military and naval section, devoted solely to our Army and Navy, is an excellent summary of administration and all the essential facts about both branches of the Service. Capt. Robert B. McBride, C.A.C., U.S.A., contributes the article on the Army, and J. H. Junior that on the Navy. D. Appleton and Company, New York, publish the work.

"Semaphore Signalling Simplified," by Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 6th U.S. Field Art., is the title of a valuable, up-to-date work of twenty-six pages published by the Edward T. Miller Company, 136 East Gay street, Columbus, Ohio, printed on tough paper, price twenty-five cents, postpaid. This is the only book on the subject providing a system for rapidly teaching semaphore signalling in a manner to hold the interest of the men, and especially recruits and those of little service. It is extremely practical in every way, and will increase the efficiency of officers and men in semaphore signalling. The work is progressive, the student making practical application of but a few simple letter signals at first, and combining them into words immediately in order to impress them upon his mind. Generally the more difficult or less frequently used letters are left to be learned at later stages.

"Aircraft in War and Peace," by William A. Robson, is a little work devoted to describing in non-technical language the conditions under which aircraft are playing their part in the war abroad and also to indicate the direction in which these new engines of warfare are developing. The text is wholly concerned with British machines and British conditions, except for a brief chapter on other types of aircraft made and used on the Continent. The photographs reproduced in the book are excellent, and there is one truly remarkable one of a submerged submarine as seen from an aeroplane. Mr. Robson pays a particular compliment to the effective "speeding up" of the Curtiss aeroplane plant in the United States, which increased its product from six machines a week shortly after the outbreak of the war to twelve machines a day in a little more than a year after war began. The book is published by the Macmillan Company, of London and New York.

"The Conquest of America," by Cleveland Moffett, published by the George H. Doran Company, is an account of the invasion of this country by a German army in 1921, after the Panama Canal had been blown up and the American fleet cut off in the Pacific. In his account of how the German army landed on Long Island and attacked and captured New York city Mr. Moffett is said to have followed the expert opinions of high Army and Navy officers. In fact, it is stated that in every phase of his imagined campaign he has been careful to write only what appeared probable and sound, tactically and strategically. He describes how the Germans pushed on along the Atlantic coast until they held an area reaching from Boston to Philadelphia and westward to the foothills of the Alleghenies. Then he recites how the American people rallied under adversity, and in spite of their unpreparedness and lack of armed men finally defeated their foes by sheer mechanical and chemical ingenuity. Of course, for the purposes of general and popular consumption the author did not dare to end his story in any other way; but it is gravely to be doubted whether any veteran army, once securely established on these shores, could be gotten rid of by such spontaneous, overnight work as he employs for the ends of his plot. Our great inventors are great men, but they are not—the opinions of those opponents of adequate armaments notwithstanding—wizards of superhuman power.

"The Development of the European Nations, 1870-1914," by J. Holland Rose, Litt.D., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is an amplification of an earlier edition, which carried the course of events from the Franco-Prussian war up to the Russo-Japanese war, by the addition of three chapters which discuss the important developments of the past decade and their effect upon human history. These chapters are "The New Grouping of the Great Powers," treating of the period of evolution of international rivalries from 1900 to 1907, "Trenton versus Slav," reciting the progress of the duel for Balkan dominance between Austria-Hungary and Russia, which may be traced from the date of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Oct. 7, 1908, up to the conclusion of the Balkan wars in the summer of 1913; and "The Crisis of 1914," which scarcely requires analysis. It has been Dr. Rose's conscientious aim to refrain from partisanship as much as possible, but inevitably his work has responded to the fundamental prejudices of the gigantic struggle, first for commercial, and finally for political, supremacy, between his own country and Germany—a struggle which, as is plainly demonstrated in his pages, was inevitable from the day Prussia realized her power and reunited Germany.

"The Greater Tragedy and Other Things," by Benjamin Apthorp Gould, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, consists of a series of articles by an American, living in Canada, which deal principally with the attitude of the United States towards the war in Europe. It is somewhat emphatic in its expressions of opinion and in its criticisms of certain national policies, but there is evident a note of optimism as to our future which must serve to commend it to any serious-minded American. Indeed, with Mr. Gould's hope that we shall yet see revived that national feeling which, for want of a better name, is usually called "the spirit of '76"—it might just as well be called "the spirit of '61"—Americans of all parties and beliefs must sympathize.

In "Before, During and After 1914," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, Anton Nystrom, the venerable Swedish publicist, has set himself the ambitious task of tracing the philosophical and psychological problems involved in the current struggle back to their far-off beginnings in the well springs of national character. He is interested, naturally, in the larger aspects of affairs, and it is not an exaggeration to say that in

comparison with the great majority of trivial "war books" his work is gigantic in conception and execution. The fact that his philosophy is anti-militaristic is its most interesting feature, and it is to be remarked that in pursuing his theme he is far more reasoning and dispassionate than the herd of frantic pacifists who have broken loose since it became apparent that peace funds, courts of arbitration and visiting professorships had not tamed the basic human passions. One of Dr. Nystrom's most remarkable deductions is that this war may be traced to the monstrous growth of Germany's population, under favorable industrial conditions, and that therefore over-population is a menace to the world and should be repressed.

"Battle and Other Poems," by Wilfrid Wilson Gibson, published by the Macmillan Company, is a collection of short verses inspired, in part, as the title indicates, by the reflex interest of the war. But only a scant one-third of the book's contents have to do with war or battle. Easily the best piece is "To the Memory of Rupert Brooke," perhaps the shortest and most eloquent poetical epitaph ever written.

"The Ivory Child," by H. Rider Haggard, published by the John Lane Company, is the latest in the series of stories of marvelous adventure revolving about that renowned South African hunter, "Allan Quatermain," which Sir Rider began to write thirty years ago. The fact that there is still a demand for chronicles of Mr. Quatermain's doings is the best of evidence for the popularity of the series. But it is only necessary to read the crisp, concisely written narrative to understand the secret of its success. Haggard is a past master at writing this particular kind of story, for which there will be an audience so long as the world stays young.

In "Golden Lads" Arthur Gleason gives an eyewitness's account of the invasion of Belgium by the Germans and how it was met by the young soldiers of Belgium and France. His experiences were gathered through five months of work as a stretcher bearer with the famous Hector Munro Ambulance Corps, which was permitted to work at the front because the son of Belgium's Prime Minister was the military commander of the corps. Mr. Gleason's work began at Ghent in September, 1914, and went on through the retreat to Furnes, Dixmude, Pervyse and Ypres; while in the summer of 1915 he worked with the French Fusiliers Marins. The author believes that this is going to be a long war because the methods used by the German army of Aerschot and Lorraine have, he believes, bred a determination in the hearts of all Britons, Frenchmen and Belgians to fight Germanic military power until it is overthrown. The spirit that has risen up in the young men who are fighting this "righteous war," as Gleason describes it, make them the "golden lads" of his title. Theodore Roosevelt writes an introduction to the volume that illustrates his present-day viewpoint toward the Belgian invasion, and Mrs. Gleason, who served a year as a war nurse (she was the "Hilda at the War," it will be remembered), also contributes a chapter on "How War Seems to a Woman." The Century Company, New York, issue the book.

HOUSE VOTES FOR NATIONAL LEPROY HOME.

The House of Representatives on May 4 passed the bill (H.R. 193) providing for "the care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy and to prevent the spread of leprosy in the United States." The sum of \$250,000 was provided by the measure for the preparation of a home for lepers, including the erection of necessary buildings, the maintenance of the patients, pay and maintenance of necessary officers and employees, until June 30, 1917. The bill suggests that "any abandoned military, naval or other reservation suitable for the purpose, or as much of it as may be necessary, with all buildings and improvements thereon, be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of said home or homes." The purposes behind the establishment of a home for lepers in the United States were fully stated in the report of the Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, presented by Mr. Ransdell on March 25, 1916, in connection with S. 4086, a bill for the same purpose as the House measure. This report shows that "leprosy is a chronic, mutilating disease, whose victims inspire such a horror in the public mind that they are ostracised, harried from place to place, at times being locked up like common criminals, and at others undergoing treatment which for refinement of cruelty is worse than death itself." It is shown in the report that the disease is widespread in the United States "to an extent little realized," that it is on the increase, according to some of the witnesses at the hearings embodied in the report. That segregation is the only effective means for the eradication and prevention of the disease is the united professional opinion on the subject, and that for humanitarian and economic reasons such a home as this bill provides is an absolute necessity in the United States. One of the particular sources of infection is the more frequent visiting of the Orient by our people, a specific instance pointed out being our soldiers who serve in the Philippines. The report points out that through the establishment of leprosy in England there has not been a case of the disease known there in one hundred years, outside of a relatively few cases developed on foreign soil, and Germany, France and, to a certain extent, Spain have been equally successful in eradicating the last traces of the infection.

In the course of the Senate hearing on the bill Dr. George W. McCoy, of the United States Public Health Service and Director of the United States Leprosy Investigation Station, Hawaii, described his observations as to the progeny of leper patients in the Hawaiian settlement. He said that in the beginning children were allowed to go into the settlement with their parents and, of course, children were born there. Of the children who lived in the settlement it was found that scarcely seven per cent. developed leprosy. Later the Hawaiian government established a home in Honolulu for the care of children born in leper settlements. Now as soon as a child is born in the settlement it is taken away within a few hours and put in a clean nursery, which is maintained there by the Hawaiian government, and the child is kept there until it is one to two years old. Then it is put in a boys' or girls' home and taken care of by the Government until the boy or girl reaches the age of eighteen or twenty years. Since that system was adopted no case of leprosy has developed among the girls and only one among the boys, and the total number of cases is almost a hundred. When the children are taken away at once they have very little opportunity to become infected.

On the point of how the infection passes, Dr. McCoy declared there was no absolute knowledge. The theories that it developed through a germ getting into the stomach, through the nose or through the bite of a

bed bug were all still susceptible of proof. Dr. McCoy also gave an illustration of how the disease may spread, from a case in East Prussia. Up to the date of about 1870 there had never been a case of leprosy in that region. A Russian girl from the Baltic provinces, which are badly infected with the disease, went into East Prussia as a domestic. She was an "early leper" when she went in, but no one recognized it. She speedily became worse and she infected her employer and then his wife, and fifty cases had developed before the authorities had their attention attracted to it. A period of thirty years had passed before the disease reached this state. Then a sanatorium was established, and isolation of the lepers carried out until now there are not more than eight or ten cases in this, the only focus of leprosy in the German Empire, so far as known.

A MISGUIDED CONGRESSMAN.

House of Representatives, U.S.,
Washington, D.C., May 8, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to yours of May 2, in which you question the accuracy of a statement made by me in a public address regarding desertions from the Army, permit me to say that my statements were based on figures given by Charles Johnson Post in Harper's Weekly in a series of articles early in 1914. The facts and figures given by Mr. Post, as far as my observation has gone, have remained practically unchallenged until now. According to Mr. Post in the year 1911 the proportion of men who deserted compared to the number of men enlisted was seven per cent.; for the year 1912 it was nine per cent.; for the year 1913 it was 17 per cent. The desertions from the 3d Infantry during the year 1913 were 8.16 per cent.; 6th Infantry, 9.09 per cent.; 9th Infantry, 10 per cent.; 4th Field Artillery, 15.50 per cent.; 21st Infantry, 16.87 per cent.; 12th Cavalry, 10 per cent.; 28th Infantry, 10 per cent.; 5th Field Artillery, 11.33 per cent.; 2d Cavalry, 16.25 per cent.; 20th Infantry, 18.72 per cent.

Of course, my statement was rather broader than the actual fact. I employed a round figure so as better to present the case. I would have been fairly well within the mark had I said one-sixth rather than one-fifth, unless Mr. Post's figures are without basis. It seems to me that his figures would have been challenged long ago had they been substantially incorrect. My understanding is that Mr. Post conducted a very careful examination at the War Department until his purpose was discovered, when he was denied further access to the records. I do not state this as a matter of knowledge, but merely of information for the correctness of which I do not pretend to vouch, except that I believe Mr. Post is a reputable journalist and one who has had experience in the military service of the United States. It seems to me probable that your estimate of four and one-half per cent. of desertions from all branches of the Service may indicate that desertions are less numerous in certain branches than in the particular branches with which Mr. Post was dealing in the articles on which I based my statements.

Assuring you that I have no purpose of casting unmerited reflections upon the military branch of our Government, but at the same time freely expressing my belief that standing armies are incompatible with our democratic institutions, I remain,

WARREN WORTH BAILEY.

We may be permitted to suggest to Mr. Bailey the fact, of which he should have been informed as a member of Congress, that there is much better authority for statements as to the number of desertions in our Army than that found in his post-mortem reference to Harper's Weekly. Mr. Bailey does not question the accuracy of the report of his speech at Mount Vernon, which credited him with saying that one-fifth of all the men of the United States Army were deserters. Further reference to the last annual report of The Adjutant General, that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, shows that Mr. Bailey was even more incorrect in this statement than was charged in our paragraph of last week. The Adjutant General says that from the total reported desertions during the year ending June 30, 1915, there should be deducted 795 cases improperly classed as desertions, most of these cases being absence without leave. The Adjutant General very properly bases his calculations of percentages not upon the strength of the Army at any given period, but on the "whole number of enlistment contracts in force during the year." This shows a percentage of 2.65 of actual desertions. The desertions among colored troops were less than one-half of one per cent. Mr. Bailey now seeks to escape the force of our criticism by declaring that the proportion of desertions was based not upon the strength of the Army, but on the number of men enlisted. As The Adjutant General informs us, the number of enlistments for the year numbered 31,939, so that the percentage of the desertions to enlistments for the year was only 11.7. Compare this with the figures given by Mr. Bailey. What is to be thought of a member of Congress legislating for the Army who goes for his facts to the happily defunct Harper's Weekly instead of to the official data furnished to Congress? As to the figures of Mr. Post they have been discredited on more than one occasion as they are again in this statement. The assertion that it required extraordinary research to ascertain the facts is simply absurd.

A HORSEMAN'S VISIT TO FORT RILEY.

Samuel L. Cheney, a breeder of thoroughbred horses of southern Kansas, who is well known to many Army officers, contributes to the Thoroughbred Record a description of his recent visit to the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kas. After describing the beautiful natural surroundings at Fort Riley, where the Government owns some twenty thousand acres of land, through which flows the Kaw River, Mr. Cheney says: "During all of my travels I have not seen another spot for the location of a cavalry school that with this one will favorably compare. On undulating ground are erected good houses with modern improvements for use of men; large, well lighted and ventilated stables for horses; all buildings are formed mainly from a beautiful and durable buff colored stone. A commodious amphitheater is here constructed, arched with ribs of steel, where, in spite of stress of weather, the students, men and horses, receive their daily instructions.

"At the present time the training of both man and horse, their care, equipments, in fact, all things pertaining to the development of an efficient Cavalry, are under the direction of Capt. H. R. Richmond, a man intellectually, physically and enthusiastically most highly qualified to well discharge the duties. The uniform healthy condition of the horses I found to be beyond my expectation. Their wide variety in physical con-

formation was scarcely as much as would be looked for, since they came from many breeders, few of whose thoughts were ever centered on producing a horse for cavalry use. Here, where the pedigree of each horse, if entitled to one, is carefully remembered, was obtained confirmation of the opinion I have long entertained, namely, that alone from the unadulterated fountain of the thoroughbred's blood must inevitably come the great cavalry horse of the future.

"The cross-country ride, as given by a troop of Cavalry at Fort Riley, presents a marvelous picture, worth a long journey to see. The distance covered is near eight miles in extent, and is kept plainly in view throughout the entire way from the top of the highest hills in the vicinity." Mr. Cheney closes with a well written poetic description of the ride.

TRANSPORT SERVICE IN MEXICO.

The difficulties of transport service for our Army in Mexico were described by Charles P. Daly, chief clerk to the Quartermaster General at Washington, while at Fort Sam Houston recently, en route from Columbus, and the line of communication in Mexico to Washington. The San Antonio Express of May 6 quotes him as saying:

"I was with the Army looking over the transportation situation. The motor vehicles are being put to a more severe test than groups of machines have undergone anywhere heretofore. Men who have observed transportation by gasoline in Europe say that our problem in Mexico is far more difficult. Solid rubber tires are chopped into rags; drivers' cabs are torn from the bodies of the cars, and common Army transport wagons are shaken to pieces in a short time."

Mr. Daly went as far south as Namiquipa, 300 miles below the border. Eight days were required for the trip. The first part was over the alkali desert of Northern Chihuahua. Below Casas Grandes the way was narrow and strewn with boulders. "The long strings of trucks," he said, "reminded me of ships pitching and rolling in a storm at sea when they were forced to the rough trails. It is hard work for the drivers, too."

Mr. Daly had nothing but praise for the ability of the trucks to stand hard knocks. They plow ahead steadily, sometimes making as little as two miles an hour, other times reaching a speed of eighteen miles. Mechanics accompany each truck train, which ordinarily consists of twenty-seven cars. There are ten such companies in operation. A soldier accompanies each car, and in addition to him, the driver is armed, making about sixty rifles to the company or train.

Mr. Daly was at the home of Col. Harry L. Rogers, quartermaster of the Southern Department. He stopped over to report the situation to Colonel Rogers and to confer regarding the transportation problem. He was inclined to believe that a new and more efficient truck for Army work will be developed out of the Mexican experience. Many truck factory men are on the ground watching the severe test and taking notes with a view to getting important structural information for their factories.

MAJOR PARKER'S BORDER PATROL PLAN.

Major John H. Parker, 24th Inf., U.S.A., in the New York Evening Sun of May 8, writes of lessons learned from the chase of Villa, saying:

"The chase of Geronimo was conducted with Infantry and Cavalry. News was transmitted by couriers, signallers and telegraph. Food was supplied by pack train and wagon train. The chase of Villa began in the same way by the same means. One would have thought that the art of war had not advanced since 1886. The border was inadequately defended by practically all the Regular Army in the United States, at a cost of at least \$3 per man per day.

"Under the stress of a 300 mile line of communications the Army chiefs have discovered motor trucks. The commercial world discovered them long ago, but the age of Geronimo was still in existence in the Army when Villa made his raid.

"Germany, France and England have discovered the machine gun and make it work; but machine guns were unknown in the age of Geronimo, and such guns never work properly in the hands of men who do not believe in them. The machine gun service, like the aero service, requires to be manned and commanded by men who can make it work, men who believe in it, men of the present epoch, in order to make it a success.

"It is not enough to give a man 'flying pay' to make the aeroplane work; the man must also know how to fly, what is needed to fly, and even if there is only one aeroplane it must be one that will really do its work. It is not enough to have a few machine guns and detail a few officers and men as 'machine gun men.' The guns must be the right sort of guns and the men the right sort of men. The only man fit to organize, train and command an air service is a successful air man, and the only man competent to organize, train and command a machine gun service is a successful machine gun man.

"Attached is an outline of a modern method. There are a hundred other ways in which modern ideas can be applied to equal advantage, but it will need men of the present age to do it, not of the age of Geronimo.

"1. The border patrol should be a special body of troops with components and equipments suited to its purposes. Three components will be required: (a) armed aeroplanes; (b) armed armored trucks; (c) a small component of Cavalry for local reconnaissance only.

"2. Border patrol stations should be established, each station equipped with the necessary elements to patrol to the adjacent station on each side of it. The equipment of a border patrol station would be as follows:

"(a) Four armored machine gun trucks, 100 horsepower, double enders, four wheel drive, reversible engines, each carrying two machine guns with ammunition, water, food for several days, operators for the guns, and capable of moving over the desert country in any direction, independent of roads.

"(b) Two armed aeroplanes, each mounting a machine gun and each equipped to drop bombs, carrying one driver and one machine gun operator on each plane.

"(c) One troop of Cavalry capable of a radius of action of about thirty miles for purely local reconnaissance. This Cavalry should be equipped with machine rifles and automatic pistols.

"3. A machine gun truck company would consist of twenty-seven trucks as above, one being a shop truck, two being supply trucks and the other twenty-four trucks being divided into two platoons of twelve trucks each, subdivided into three sections of four trucks each, with two aeroplanes attached to each section.

"Each section of this machine gun truck company would be able to protect one hundred miles of the border on each side of its station; the six sections affording

ample protection for 1,200 miles of the border. Two such companies would be ample for the protection of the entire Mexican frontier.

"4. The operation, in case of a raid like that at Columbus, N.M., would be to bring the machine guns at once into action, aided by the headlights (and searchlights) of the trucks, and to pursue the bandits until they took to the mountains. Then the aeroplanes would take up the pursuit and the trucks would take possession of all the water holes for a hundred miles in every direction. The Cavalry would give local reconnaissance and protection. Wireless from the trucks would maintain constant communication. There would be absolutely no escape for the bandits, for if not killed outright they would perish of hunger and thirst in the desert.

"5. The application of this idea would release practically all the troops now on border duty, for employment in developing the national defense, and would be a very great economy in horses, forage, rations and wastage incident to border duty. The country needs all the equipment indicated, and now is a good time to start the effort to get it."

THE TASK CONFRONTING THE ALLIES.

(From Our Paris Correspondent.)

Whatever the duration of the war, the nerves of the French nation will prove equal to the strain. Gallieni said in the Chamber: "France wants the continuation of the war to the bitter end," and Chairman Dubost in the Senate: "Nous attendons non la paix, mais la victoire," and the rank and file of the nation are of the same mind—a matter of surprise for neutral observers, who had never expected such a fortitude on the part of the so-called "corrupt and dying French Republic." The lessons of the war have led well known experts like General Cherfils to the conclusion that local successes are not worth their cost and that only time and superiority in armament, together with the economic exhaustion of the enemy, can put an end to the present "guerre d'usure."

Others, however, in perhaps greater number, strongly urge the adoption of the determined offensive alone capable of securing decisive victory. They point to the causes of German successes, and rightly hold that no defensive fronts, however strong, are proof against "la supériorité du feu et la supériorité morale" which is necessary to obtain complete success under modern conditions. They warn their countrymen against entertaining the illusion that Germany may any day collapse for lack of food, ammunition and men. Socialists advocate the creation of a "Comité de Salut Public" of the revolutionary type to take matters in hand.

Among the many illusions entertained before the war was the idea that the novel conditions of fighting at long range would not require the same display of personal courage as did former methods of warfare, and also that the spreading of civilization and luxurious habits had dealt a fatal blow to those qualities of endurance to fatigue, self-sacrifice and heroism so conspicuous in the military annals of the past. The "nation armée" system, which suddenly transfers workers from their peaceful occupations to the terrible ordeal of the battlefield, was deemed to be incompatible with a protracted duration of the European conflagration. So many errors! Though modern warfare is infinitely more trying than were former conflicts, human courage is seen to have in no way deteriorated. The nineteenth century battles, usually settled between sunrise and sunset, were for the combatants only "a bad moment" to pass when compared with the weeks and months of ceaseless night and day fighting on the Marne, on the Yser, before Verdun, in Champagne and on other fronts. Something like superhuman courage is needed on the part of the infantry, which is warned days in advance by a furious bombardment precluding the possibility of rest or sleep, that on a given signal it will be its duty to leap out of relatively safe trenches to confront in the open a perfect hurricane of shells and shot before meeting the foe face to face with bayonet, knife and grenade. Never were moral factors more prominent. Superior material organization and mechanical discipline on the German side; superior individual initiative and élan on the French side. Even the German Chancellor rendered publicly justice to the "French contempt for death." Individual valor, though of less importance than formerly, is yet of some weight in the balance.

It was Napoleon's opinion that tactical methods, to be efficient, need to be changed every ten years. The Germans owed some of their early superiority to having kept this truth in mind. They adapted their tactics to their novel armament. War experience has caused the French to do likewise. Hence new methods of training. Old-fashioned drill is not being done away with, for the reason that strict discipline and the habit of marching and maneuvering in perfect order have lost none of their importance, but special points are being insisted upon, namely, the value of speed in the movements of infantry and of aptitude to take adequate cover so as to minimize casualties; the need of encouraging initiative in the rank and file and of familiarizing recruits with hand-to-hand fighting and with night marches and attacks.

J. B. GAUTREAU.

AIR NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Zeppelin L-20 has been completely destroyed and driven ashore on the western side of Hafsø Firth, Norway, according to advices from Stavanger of May 3. A torpedo boat, which had been following along the coast, went to its assistance and rescued three men still in the cabin. A fourth man had jumped out just before. Of the rescued men three officers and two non-commissioned officers were taken ashore. The rest of the crew are missing.

A German seaplane made an air raid on Deal, England, on the afternoon of May 3. No fatalities resulted, but two persons were injured. The official statement concerning the raid says the windows of a church were broken, the roof of a house was blown off and a public house seriously damaged. Altogether seven bombs were dropped. The injured persons were a man and a woman. The aeroplane, after dropping the bombs, retreated, pursued by British aircraft.

At least five Zeppelins made a raid on the northeast coast of England and southeast coast of Scotland on the night of May 2, which resulted in thirty-six casualties. About 100 bombs were dropped, scattered over many localities. The exact number is difficult to give, since a great number fell in uninhabited areas and some into the sea. In only a single locality did the raiders cause

any casualties or effect much damage. In this case eighteen houses were damaged. The casualties totaled six men—one of them a soldier—and three women killed and nineteen men, including three soldiers, and eight women injured—a total of thirty-six. The remaining seventy-odd bombs occasioned only two casualties—one soldier and one child slightly injured. The damage effected—on a storehouse and a few cottages—was mostly broken glass, according to the official report.

Relative to the air raids over England by Zeppelins May 2-3, the German Admiralty on May 4 issued a statement announcing the dropping of bombs on fortified ports, British warships, factories, blast furnaces and railroads, industrial establishments and coast batteries. A British Official Press Bureau report relative to this German announcement says: "We are officially informed that the exaggeration and misstatements in this report are of the usual kind."

A new record for aeroplane flight in war time was established on April 14 by the three British naval aeroplanes that flew from the Dardanelles to the Zeitunlik powder mills near Constantinople and dropped bombs on the factory and aeroplane hangars. According to the naval correspondent of the London Times the distance would be 300 miles, and he adds: "Hitherto the three longest distances traveled by aeroplanes have been those covered by the naval airmen who flew to the Friedrichshafen Zeppelin factory on June 28, involving a journey of 240 miles, from Belfort and back, and by the French airmen who raided Ludwigshafen and Stuttgart, 230 and 280 miles from Nancy, respectively. Presumably the greater part of the flight to Constantinople was made over water, where the difficulties of properly locating position were increased."

BIG FIELD PIECES IN THE WAR.

The French army is now using howitzers of the 370-millimeter (14.6-inch) type against the Germans for the first time since the war began, according to the War College Division of the General Staff of the U.S. Army, six or eight having been recently completed ready to be sent into the field. A recent memorandum of the War College Division describes the new weapons and those pitted against it belonging to the artillery of the Central Powers, with some lessons drawn from the use of big field pieces thus far in the course of the war. The French 370-millimeter howitzer, it is stated, was under study when the war broke out, and is comparatively simple in construction. The trials have given most satisfactory results. At the outbreak of the war the mobile artillery of France consisted substantially of the 65-millimeter (2.65-inch) mountain, 75-millimeter (2.92-inch) field gun, and the 155-millimeter (6.1-inch) rapid fire Rimmilho gun. About one month before the outbreak of the war six regiments of 105-millimeter (4.14-inch) guns were authorized, but the guns were not ready for issue at the outbreak of the war. Since then these regiments have been furnished these, and other calibers have been introduced: 150-millimeter (6-inch) Schneider rapid fire howitzers; 260-millimeter (10.5-inch) howitzers; 305-millimeter (12-inch) navy gun, mounted on railway carriage; 340-millimeter (13.8-inch) navy gun, mounted on railway carriage.

The memorandum refers to the effectiveness of the German 42-centimeter guns, and adds that "it is claimed that the Krupp Company has now perfected the 54-centimeter (21.26-inch) gun, with a range of thirty-eight miles." The Austrians, according to a report quoted in the War College document, are using their large guns up to the 45-centimeter type against field works, field guns, storage depots, railway stations and villages where troops are quartered, and to destroy entanglements. "These uses," says the report, "are made because the guns are available. The writer has seen the effect of fire of the 30.5-centimeter and 45-centimeter mortars on semi-permanent earthworks. The craters on the hill in the rear of the line of works were twenty feet deep and thirty feet in diameter."

The War College memorandum goes on: "The successes of the German army for the first four months of the war can be attributed, in a great measure, to the heavy field artillery with which they were equipped, and to its proper handling. Our observers all state that the moral effect produced on the French in the opening battles of the war by the heavy German field artillery was tremendous, and came to most of the Frenchmen, who had been taught and had believed that the 75-millimeter gun was the ruler of the artillery world, as a terrific shock. At the commencement of the war the French did not take the trouble to intrench nor conceal their artillery the way they do now; the result was that the heavy German batteries, when used as counter batteries and assisted by aeroplanes, had a clear field and managed to destroy whole batteries of the light 75-millimeter French guns without the latter being able to do them any harm.

"After the opening battles of the war the French realized that they must have heavy field artillery, and made every effort to obtain it as soon as possible. The result was that between August, 1914, and March, 1915, they had sent a number of four-gun batteries of 10.5-centimeter guns to the front and had adopted and issued to the service a considerable number of new 15-centimeter rapid fire howitzers, and had started to construct 14-inch mortars. In other words, a few months after the war started the French school of artillery thought had completely veered around and adopted the German artillery idea.

"From the artillery point of view the lesson to be learned from the war is the same lesson that has been taught by every war since the discovery of cannon, namely, that everything being equal, the side having the heaviest gun and the best ammunition supply system is the one that is best able to give the proper support to its infantry, and, therefore, has the greatest chance of success. Before the present war started most of our Artillery officers believed that the heaviest field gun or howitzer which would be needed by an army was the 6-inch howitzer firing a 120-pound projectile, and in justice to them it must be stated that, with the exception of the German and Austrian armies, this belief was general. They also believed that the function of the heavy field guns of more than 6-inch caliber, which it was known Germany and Austria possessed, was to destroy field forts of steel and concrete, and that it would not be possible to transport either of these guns or the ammunition they required with the field armies. How wrong this assumption was is shown by the present war, in which the Germans and Austrians have actually transported with their field armies, 11-inch howitzers, 12-inch howitzers, 16-inch howitzers and 17.7-inch howitzers. All reports now indicate that the great successes obtained by the German and Austrian armies on the eastern front were due in no small measure to the use of these enormous field pieces, which must hereafter be considered as essential to success in war."

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

No official list is issued showing what organizations of the Army are now in Mexico or their location on Mexican soil, as aside from the frequent changes of location the War Department does not think it advisable to make this information public. It is, therefore, impossible to give a complete and accurate table of the actual stations of the Army at present. We give this week, however, a list of stations of the Army which is as complete and accurate as can be compiled under present conditions, based on the latest War Department data as to permanent station and temporary station, and also corrected by the latest War Department orders directing troops to proceed to the border, up to date of May 10.

Many of the organizations given officially as, in whole or in part, at temporary station on the border are, of course, believed or known to be on Mexican soil at present; but in the list that follows no attempt is made to take into account any but official data in the matter. Movements of troops, so far as known, are noted in our news columns each week.

The post-office address of troops in Mexico is Columbus, N.M., and they are included with the troops stationed at Columbus.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter both abroad and in the United States.

Secretary of War—Newton D. Baker.

Assistant Secretary of War—W. M. Ingraham.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott.

DEPARTMENT AND DIVISION COMMANDS.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C.
1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Col. John C. F. Tillson, Inf.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Inf., in temporary command. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry ordered to command in May, 1916.
3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.
2d Division.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill.
4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. George A. Dodd, Cav.
2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. William A. Mann.
5th Brigade.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.
6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.
8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Columbus, N.M. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert.
7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.
1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Corozal, Canal Zone—arrived Nov. 1, 1915; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Mission, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1915; H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; I, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; D, E, I and L are field companies; A is a radio company; an H is a telegraph company; 1st Aero Squadron, Columbus, N.M.; 1st Co., 2d Aero Squadron, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, G and H, Columbus, N.M.; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.; M, Corozal, Canal Zone.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Columbus, N.M.; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5, Harlingen, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; Field Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Columbus, N.M.; Ambulance Co. No. 8, Corozal, Canal Zone.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Permanent station: Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Present stations: Hqrs. and C, D, K, L and Machine Gun Troop, Douglas, Ariz.; E and G, Naco, Ariz.; F, Nogales, Ariz.; H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and M, Calexico, Cal.; A, Forest Station, Ariz.; I, Slaughter's Ranch, N.M.
2d Cav.—Permanent station: Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; Hqrs. and E, F, G, H, L and M, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I and K, Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
3d Cav.—Permanent station: Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. Present stations: E, F, G and H, Brownsville, Texas; Troops I and K, Rio Grande City, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; M, Roma, Texas; A, Rabb's Ranch, Texas; B and C, Donna, Texas; D, Mission, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.
5th Cav.—Permanent stations: Hqrs. and 3d Squadron, Ft. Myer, Va.; 1st Squadron and Machine Gun Troop, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 2d Squadron, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Present station: Columbus, N.M.

6th Cav.—Permanent station: Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. Present station, Columbus, N.M.

7th Cav.—Present station: Columbus, N.M.

8th Cav.—Permanent station: Ft. Bliss, Texas. Present stations: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Ft. Bliss, Texas; I, Yuleta, Texas; K, Fabens, Texas; M, Sierra Blanca, Texas.
9th Cav. (colored).—At Manila, P.I. Address there. Arrived February, 1916.

10th Cav.—Permanent stations: Regt. (less Troop L), Ft.

Huachuca, Ariz.; L, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Present station: Regt., Columbus, N.M.

11th Cav.—Permanent station: Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Present station: Columbus, N.M.

12th Cav.—Permanent stations: Hqrs., 2d Squadron and Machine Gun Troop, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; 1st Squadron, Corozal, Canal Zone; 3d Squadron, Ft. Meade, S.D. Present stations: Hqrs. and E, F and H, Columbus, N.M.; I and K, Las Cienegas, N.M.; L and M, Hachita, N.M.; G, Mt. Riley, N.M.

13th Cav.—Permanent station: Ft. Riley, Kas. Present station: Regt. (less Troop I), Columbus, N.M.

14th Cav.—Permanent stations: Hqrs., 1st and 2d Squadrons and Machine Gun Troop, Ft. Clark, Texas; K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, San Ygnacio, Texas. Present stations: A, Alpine, Texas; B, Presidio, Texas; E, Marfa, Texas; C, Valentine, Texas; D, Del Rio, Texas; G, Eagle Pass, Texas.

15th Cav.—Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—arrived November, 1915.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art.—Permanent stations: Hqrs. and 1st Battalion, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 2d Battalion, Corozal, Canal Zone. Present station: Hqrs. and 1st Battalion, Columbus, N.M. Battery D, Brownsville, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Permanent station: Ft. Sill, Okla. Ordered May 9 to Texas border.

6th Field Art.—Permanent station: Ft. Riley, Kas. Present stations: Hqrs. and Battery A, Douglas, Ariz.; Batteries B and C, Columbus, N.M.; Battery D, Nogales, Ariz.; Battery E, Laredo, Texas; Battery F, Eagle Pass, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

4th. Arrived at Manila, P.I. 83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

Sept. 2, 1915. At Ft. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

Mills, Corregidor Island. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. March 4, 1914.

8th. Ft. Grant, Panama Canal 87th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

Zone. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Hono- 90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor

lulu, H.T. Arrived Janu- Island, P.I. Arrived

ary, 1913. April 1, 1911.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor 91st. At Ft. Kamehameha,

Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. H.T. Arrived Jan. 13,

4, 1910. 1915.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

14th. Ft. Greble, R. I. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

15th. Cristobal, Canal Zone. 95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor

Arrived April, 1916. Island, P.I. Arrived

16th. Ft. Sherman, Canal 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

Zone. Arrived in Febru- March 4, 1914.

ary, 1915. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

17th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

Island, P.I. Arrived at 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

Manila Sept. 2, 1915. 104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Ar-

Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. rived June 1, 1913.

4, 1910. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

21st. Ft. Randolph, Canal 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

Zone. Arrived June 1, 1913. 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 111th. Arrived at Ft. Mills,

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Isl- Corregidor Island, P.I.

and, P.I. Arrived April, 1911. Sept. 2, 1915.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 113th. Ft. Jay, N.Y.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 116th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 119th. Ft. Sherman, Panama.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

33d. Arrived at Ft. Mills, 121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.

Corregidor Island, P.I. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

Sept. 2, 1915. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 124th. Cristobal, Canal Zone.

35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

36th. Arrived at Ft. Mills, 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

Corregidor Island, P.I. 127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

Sept. 2, 1915. 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

40th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Arrived May, 1915. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

4, 1910. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor

44th. Ft. Sherman, Canal 138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor

Zone. Arrived June 1, 1913. Island, P.I. Arrived Oct.

45th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 142d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

50th. Ft. Levett, Me. Arrived June 1, 1913.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 144th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Hono- 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

lulu, H.T. Arrived May, 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.

Arrived January, 1913. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.

70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

Island, P.I. Arrived March 3, 1912. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

73d. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 170th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. 171st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

Arrived January, 1913. 172nd. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 173rd. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 174th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 175th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Michie, N.Y. 176th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

*Mine companies. Ordered May 9 to Texas border.

Coast Artillery Bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe,

Va.; 5th. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th. Ft. Warren Mass.; 11th. Ft. H.G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.—arrived February, 1916; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Permanent stations: Madison Bks., N.Y., and Ft. Ontario, N.Y. Ordered to Texas border May 9, 1916.

4th Inf.—Permanent stations: Hqrs. and 1st and 2d Battalions, Ft. Crook, Neb.; 3d Battalion, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Present station: (Less E) Brownsville, Texas; E, Olmito, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment in the Canal Zone, with station at Empire—arrived Nov. 25, 1911.

6th Inf.—Permanent station: Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Present station: Columbus, N.M.

7th Inf.—Permanent station: Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Present station: Ft. Bliss, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.

9th Inf.—Permanent stations: Hqrs. and 1st and 2d Battalions, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; 3d Battalion, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark. Present station: Laredo, Texas.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Permanent station: Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Present stations: Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, E, G, H, M and K, Douglas, Ariz.; F, San Bernardino, Texas; I and L, Bisbee, Ariz.

12th Inf.—Permanent station: Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Present stations: Hqrs. and A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Nogales, Ariz.; B and D, Yuma, Ariz.

13th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine Gun Company and one battalion at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I.; two battalions at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H and Machine Gun Company ordered from Ft. Lawton, Wash., May 9 to Texas border; I, K, L and M, ordered from Ft. George H. Wright, Wash., May 9 to Texas border; A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; B, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine Gun Company, Tientsin, China—address there; E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in Philippine Islands.

16th Inf.—Permanent station: Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Present station: Columbus, N.M.

COLUMBIA RIVER NAVAL BASE.

In urging the establishment of a naval base on the Columbia River, F. C. Harley, chairman of the Columbia River Naval Base Committee, shows that the Puget Sound Navy Yard is dominated by the British naval station at Esquimalt and by submarines operating from the Victoria base. He urges that in the event of war with Great Britain any American fleet in Puget Sound could be bottled up by the British guns at the mouth of the Straits of Fuca.

"On the south or American shore of the straits there are no defenses whatsoever," says Mr. Harley in his brief submitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs. "The first American fortifications encountered after leaving the Pacific Ocean are found at the narrow entrance to the Puget Sound. These probably do protect adequately the inner portions of Puget Sound and the navy yard at Bremerton, but they are solely for defense. They do not command the Straits of Fuca nor are they of the slightest value in protecting the American fleet, seeking to leave Puget Sound and go to sea, or seeking to enter Puget Sound from the Pacific. Assuming that Puget Sound had a naval base three times the size of the present one, how much would the defensive strength of the Pacific coast be increased in case of war with England and her Japanese ally? Would it be increased at all? It would not, for there is a British naval station located at Esquimalt, half way between Bremerton and the open sea on the Strait Juan de Fuca, and at that point it is just seventeen miles wide. It is questionable whether our fleet at the sound would ever get out past that station."

"And as to the Mare Island Navy Yard, the only other yard on the Pacific, it to-day lacks sufficient depth of water to enable a battleship to reach its docks. There is not enough water below the yard to permit the passage to the sea of the dreadnought which is to be built on the ways yet to be constructed in the yard. True, the channel is to be dredged to an adequate depth, but it must be dredged to even a greater depth if disabled battleships, drawing more water than ships in normal condition, are able to reach it. And a navy yard, to be fully efficient, must be available at all times to accommodate crippled warships, down at the head or down at the stern, as the result of injuries received in battle. With the Puget Sound Navy Yard cut off from the sea by British guns, with the Mare Island Navy Yard inaccessible because of the lack of depth of the channel, where would an American fleet fall back if attacked by a superior force on the Pacific? There is to-day no other base."

LEGAL OPINIONS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army, General Crowder, is of the opinion that Par. 1038, A.R., authorizes the selling of fuel to retired enlisted men. The paragraph says in part that the commanding officer of a post is authorized to sell, at cost, fuel for the use of the "immediate family of a Regular or Volunteer soldier" residing at or near the post. While it does not, in specific terms, mention retired enlisted men, it is understood that in practice the regulation has been interpreted to include them.

There is no objection, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, to the plan of officers and enlisted men to provide in common a means of conveyance for themselves and families on a reservation. The post exchange at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., asked for authority to operate a passenger bus line from the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Winfield Scott, about one and one-half miles, wholly within the two military reservations.

A certain military academy requested the detail of a petty officer of the Navy to give instruction in seamanship, etc. Capt. Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, rendered the following opinion: "The detail of persons in the Army and Navy as instructors in educational institutions has for many years been the subject of statutory regulations, the principal laws being contained in Section 1225, Revised Statutes, and numerous amendments thereto, and in the Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1353), which relates specifically to nautical schools. There is no affirmative statutory authority for making such detail of a petty officer on the active list of the Navy." The Act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat. 225), it is added, authorizes the detail of a retired petty officer as instructor in an educational institution. While so detailed such institution is required to pay him commutation of quarters. The provisions of the Act of April 21, 1904, that retired "non-commissioned officers"—which includes retired petty officers of the Navy—so detailed "shall receive no compensation from the Government other than their retired pay," do not prohibit the acceptance of additional compensation from the institution to which detailed. (See 20 Op. Atty. Gen. 687.) Section 1225, Rev. Stat., as amended, limits the details in question to colleges or universities having the capacity to educate at the same time "not less than 150 male students," and prevents details thereunder of retired non-commissioned or petty officers unless they "are willing to accept such position."

The case of Ex Parte White (228 Fed. Rep. 88), decided Nov. 30, 1915, holds in general that enlisted men of the Army who have parental domiciles beyond the state of New Hampshire may not be liable to pay poll taxes required by a state law, even though such men establish a temporary residence in New Hampshire outside the Army post at which they are doing duty. Despite the decision of the Federal court in this case enlisted men of the Navy are still being ordered by municipal authorities of the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire to pay poll taxes. In a recent case a hospital steward attached to the U.S.S. Jupiter was notified by a deputy collector of taxes to pay poll taxes to the amount of \$3, the deputy stating that if the \$3 was not paid it would be necessary to serve the warrant, which would greatly increase the cost. The papers in the case were forwarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the Department of Justice, with the request that they be referred to the U.S. Attorney for the District of Massachusetts and that that officer institute habeas corpus proceedings for the release of the hospital steward in the event that he is arrested, or that he take such other action in the premises as may be deemed advisable to protect the interests of this man and of the United States which may be involved in the case. The Navy Department advised this hospital steward "to refuse payment of such taxes unless, and until, the court decides that the collection thereof is lawful"; and to notify the Department immediately by wire should any attempt be made to arrest him.

Numerous requests for opinion have been received by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy relative to the rights of officers and enlisted men to vote. Captain McLean has invariably replied that in his opinion the Navy Department has no jurisdiction to decide the ques-

tion, and could not, therefore, with propriety express any opinion upon the subject.

An opinion of the Navy Judge Advocate General, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, holds that by virtue of the consent of the state of Illinois, contained in Act of April 11, 1890, Section 1, the United States has, under the Constitution, exclusive jurisdiction over the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. The Navy Department has accordingly held that the health authorities of the state of Illinois are without jurisdiction to require reports from the naval authorities concerning communicable diseases within said naval station.

In the case of the application by Paymr. G. P. Dyer, U.S.N., for a credit of \$6.58, the Comptroller holds that "the fact that an officer may not receive or require his maximum allowance for light for a particular month does not authorize or entitle him to exceed his maximum in a subsequent month, as was decided in another case Jan. 31, 1916."

LEWIS AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUN.

A test of the Lewis automatic machine gun was held at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., on April 15, as noted in our issue of that date, members of the board conducting the test being Capt. William R. Smedberg, jr., 2d Cav., Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart, O.D., and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 17th Inf. Another officer ordered to witness the test was Capt. Earl McFarland, Ord. Dept. The published statement that the report of the board does not recommend the Lewis gun to replace the Benét-Mercier or the Vickers machine gun, while correct, conveys a wrong impression. We do not understand that it was expected that the Lewis should replace the machine guns referred to. It is reported that on the firing line in Europe there are some ten thousand of the guns, the invention of Col. Isaac N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired; but these guns are not used to supersede other machine guns, but to supplement them. The report of the test at Springfield shows that the board appreciates the value of the Lewis machine gun as a supplementary arm. It says:

"Considering the performance of the Lewis gun in the test reported herein, and comparing that performance with the performances of the Vickers gun (automatic machine gun, model of 1915) and of the Springfield gun (automatic machine rifle, cal. .30, model of 1909) in the test conducted by the board convened by G.O. No. 191, War Dept., Aug. 16, 1913, the board finds that the Lewis gun in its present state of development is not equal or superior to either of the above mentioned guns. The Lewis gun is not as reliable or as dependable as are the other guns mentioned. The following table shows in summary the data upon which this opinion is based:

	ENDURANCE TEST, 15,000 ROUNDS.		
	Lewis Gun.	Springfield.	Vickers.
Time of firing, excluding cooling and repairing.....	2 h. 3 m.	2 h. 27 m.	1 h. 24 m.
No. of jams and malfunctions.....	514	59	23
No. of broken parts.....	8	7	0
No. of parts not broken but replaced.....	5	0	0

"The Lewis gun, on the other hand, is lighter, simpler and has a fewer number of parts than the other guns mentioned; and in the opinion of the board the question as to whether or not it can be developed to a satisfactory degree of reliability and dependability is an open one."

"The board therefore finds that the results of the present test were not such as to justify the purchase of four Lewis guns chambered for the service ammunition for further test at this time, but in view of the desirable features of the gun the board recommends that if the Savage Arms Company undertake to develop a gun for the service ammunition a further test be made, upon their request, after the development shall have been carried to a satisfactory stage."

The board took into consideration the fact that the Lewis gun, chambered for United States ammunition, was to some extent experimental. The failures to function noted were due to minor defects which it is believed can be completely eliminated in the further development of the caliber .30 type. It is intended to have a further test of the gun at an early date. Meanwhile, it is to be tried out in actual service, as the Ordnance Department has ordered three guns for trial in Mexican border service.

Referring to the pursuit of Villa bandits by the column under command of Major Robert L. Howze, 11th U.S. Cav., the Boston Transcript says: "The records of Light Horse Harry Lee of Marion and his men, of Sheridan and Stuart, of Pleasanton and Forrest and Moseby, all exponents and ornaments of the hard and far-riding and fast-fighting history of American Cavalry, are recalled, if they are not surpassed, by the feat of Major Robert L. Howze and his flying squadron of picked men of the 11th Cavalry. Not only did these sturdy soldiers penetrate farthest south in Mexico, but they rode, under the hardest conditions, 570 miles in twenty-one days, over Mexican mountains, across arroyos and chasms, and through parched deserts. It is true that Stuart and his Virginians once rode eighty miles in twenty-seven hours, but they did not keep that up for three weeks, and the country over which they rode was a park lawn compared with the mountains and deserts that Howze has been traversing. Moreover, Stuart's horses and men were hardened by two years of campaigning and fighting. The brilliant record of the Howze squadron proves that neither American soldiers nor American horses have degenerated since the Civil War days. The material for daring deeds, for the endurance of privation and exposure, for subsisting and fighting and toiling on a biscuit or a sweet potato per diem, is all here still. That is one of the things that we need not worry about in our campaign for national preparedness. Who will say that such heroism and endurance should not be loyally supported by the resources and the honor of the whole American nation?"

Owing to the Dominican revolt United States Marines from the transport Prairie, Comdr. W. S. Crosley, were landed at Santo Domingo May 5, simultaneous with the beginning of a revolution against President Juan Isidoro Jimenez. Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the cruiser squadron, was on board the Prairie, directing the protection of American interests. Hostilities between the insurgents and the forces of President Jimenez began on May 5, and there was fighting in the city's streets. Several persons were killed and there were several wounded on both sides. The American Marines occupy a strong position near the city, within a few minutes' march of the American Legation, where other American Marines and bluejackets are stationed. The French armored cruiser Marseilles arrived at Santo Domingo May 8. The Navy Department received a des-

patch from Rear Admiral Caperton on May 8 stating that quiet had been restored in Santo Domingo. Gen. Desiderio Arias, who led the armed rebellion to depose President Juan Isidoro Jimenez, had surrendered the city to the constituted authorities, the despatch said. Three destroyers and two additional companies of marines were ordered to Santo Domingo.

Joseph H. Choate, Robert Bacon, Mayor John Purroy Mitchel and other prominent men of New York city have addressed an open letter to members of the National Security League and to all other American citizens interested in preparedness, calling upon them to use their influence with Congress to have adopted the Senate provisions in the Army Reorganization bill, for a Regular Army of 250,000 men and for a Volunteer Army. After pointing out the differences between the Hay and Chamberlain bills, the letter declares the Volunteer Army section of the Senate bill to be "the most vital issue before the present Congress." It also suggests that if Section 56 is finally rejected by the conference committee "the House should go over the heads of the conferees and pass the Volunteer Army provision as a separate bill." At the last meeting of the board of directors of the National Security League, held in New York city on May 10, action was taken in line with the suggestion contained in the above letter.

A semi-official reply by Great Britain to the declaration made by the United States in its note of Nov. 14, 1915, that the British blockade must be confined to ports on the coasts of the enemy, was issued in London on May 6 by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade. The reply holds that no neutrals have suffered through the existing British blockade of Germany, and cites precedents for its position in considering foodstuffs intended for an enemy as contraband. Lord Cecil's statement also makes a reply to the charges contained in the German note to the United States of May 4, that Great Britain had violated international law in the matter of the blockade. The statement denies this charge and quotes from addresses made by Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi favoring the principle of the blockade no matter how cruel it seemed.

Judge Harland B. Howe at New York city May 8, 1916, sentenced Robert Fay, self-styled lieutenant of the German army, to eight years in prison. Fay's brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, received four years, and the third conspirator, Paul Daech, two years in the Atlanta Federal Prison. Fay and the others were convicted of the charge of conspiracy to destroy vessels of the Allies in United States waters or from these waters and conspiracy to despoil insurance underwriters by bombs and other explosives. Much of the credit for the apprehension of the plotters is due to Carl L. Wettig, a chemist, to whom the conspirators sent a man to get a powerful explosive—trinitrotoluol, known as "T.N.T."

That the indifference of the people of the United States was the real cause of our having a small Army with its deficient artillery was one of the statements made by Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., U.S.A., in the course of a speech made at a luncheon of the Rotary Club in New York city on May 11. He absolved Congress and any national Administration of blame for our small Army, and made a plea to his hearers to use their influence personally in favor of a program of greater preparedness. Colonel Mitcham showed stereopticon pictures of the chief pieces of ordnance of this country and of the nations now at war in Europe.

To eliminate the well known hazard of flooded pits in levee construction, the Engineer Corps of the Army is now employing on the Mississippi River machines which enable them to carry on the work regardless of the flooded pits. With this type of machine ordinary levee work has been continued at the very crest of the highest floods known in recent years. The regular season's work is planned with a view to continuing levee construction from flooded pits for a period of from four to seven months, according to the locality.

The recruiting campaign organized in the New York National Guard with the object of securing 6,000 recruits in thirty days is getting good results. Up to noon of May 11, 715 recruits had been enlisted since May 1, an average of about seventy-five per day. Every male citizen capable of service owes a duty to himself and his country to serve an enlistment in the National Guard and will be greatly benefited by the service. Those not available for duty can render effective service by encouraging their employees to serve.

Chief Btsn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., presented to the Navy Department a thousand dollar bond, the interest from which is to be used for purchasing prizes to be given for proficiency in seamanship at the training stations. The present intention is to purchase a gold boatwain's whistle, which will be given to the one who makes the best record. The Department promptly turned this bond into the Treasury Department, to be held for the purpose for which it was presented.

Admiral Winslow, U.S.N., in command of the American naval squadron on the west coast of Mexico, reported to the Navy Department May 10 that the steamer Newport had taken sixty-eight American refugees from Manzanillo and twenty-three from Mazatlan and was proceeding with them to San Diego, Cal. This followed orders from the State Department to American Consuls in Mexico to warn United States citizens to leave the country.

Chaplain Jeremiah A. Lenehan, 4th Cav., U.S.A., who has resigned from the Army to take effect Aug. 1, 1916, is a Roman Catholic, and was born in Pennsylvania May 1, 1874. He was appointed a chaplain Dec. 12, 1912, and was assigned to the 26th Infantry. He was transferred to the 4th Cavalry Oct. 15, 1915, and is a graduate of Niagara University.

The work of marking the graves of soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy, who died while held in Northern prisons as prisoners of war during the Civil War, is being continued under the joint resolution of Congress of April 17, 1916, extending the appropriation for that purpose two years from its expiration, March 13, 1916.

THE SINKING OF THE SUSSEX.

In a note to the United States, dated May 8 and made public by Secretary Lansing on May 10, the German government admits that one of its submarines sank the channel steamer *Sussex*, and declares that it is ready to pay indemnity and that it has punished the commander of the submarine responsible for the act. The German government frankly admits the untenability of its original position in regard to the destruction of the French channel steamer, one of the chief causes of this change of front being the evidence submitted by the United States military and naval attachés at the American Embassy at Paris. In a previous issue of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* we gave credit to these men, Lieut. Comdr. William R. Sayles, jr., U.S.N., Major James A. Logan, jr., U.S.A., and Lieut. Bernard L. Smith, U.S.M.C., for the perfect manner in which they had secured and presented their evidence in the *Sussex* case. And now we have proof, through the admissions of the German government, that their evidence was all we said it was, indisputably convincing.

The German note begins with the statement that that government has had opportunity since sending the note of May 4 to study the American material offered as evidence in the *Sussex* case and that "in conformity with the result of this investigation the assumption expressed in the note of the 10th ult. that the damage of the *Sussex* was to be traced back to a cause other than the attack of a German submarine, cannot be sustained." The note says: "On the basis of the American material, the German government cannot withhold its conviction that the ship torpedoed by the German submarine is in fact identical with the *Sussex*, for in accordance with this material the place, the time and the effect of the explosion by which the *Sussex* was damaged agree in the essential details with the statements of the German commander, so that there can be no longer any question of the possibility of two independent occurrences. An additional reason is constituted by the fact that officers of the American Navy found fragments of an explosion in the hold of the *Sussex*, which are described by them upon firm grounds as parts of a German torpedo."

The note ends with the statement that "The German government frankly admits" that its promises regarding the warning of passenger ships before attacking them "has not been adhered to in this case"; expresses its "sincere regret for the deplorable incident"; declares its "readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to the injured American citizens"; and that it has "appropriately punished" the commander.

NAVY MOBILIZES COMMUNICATIONS.

With 53,000 miles of telephone wire and 600 specially trained employees of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company pressed into service, the U.S. Navy mobilized the country's means of communication between 4 p.m. on May 6 and 6 a.m. on May 8. Communication was established by telephones of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company between sixteen of the Government's naval stations on the four borders of the country and the Navy Department and also by wireless telephone of the same company with the battleship *New Hampshire*.

By means of this mobilization Secretary Daniels talked from his desk in the Navy Department in Washington with nearly every navy yard in the country, gave formal orders by telephone to all of them, found bulletins coming in from Brooklyn and elsewhere over the writing telegraph and then by means of the wireless got into communication with the United States ships at sea as far away as Honolulu, 4,900 miles on one side or the coast of Europe on the other.

Direction of the movements of Navy vessels at sea by wireless telephone became an accomplished fact when Secretary Daniels gave verbal instructions to Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler, of the battleship *New Hampshire*, lying in Hampton Roads. The instructions were to proceed to sea not later than ten o'clock next morning and to report his position hourly by wireless telephone to the Navy Department until noon Monday, when he was to anchor off the mouth of the Potomac River and make a full report of his cruise by wireless telephone to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Attached to the telephone on the Secretary's desk were a score or more receivers which permitted staff officers of the Navy Department and officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to listen to the conversation. Captain Chandler's voice, except for occasional static interruptions, was as clearly heard as though he had been talking through an ordinary telephone.

The telephone people in co-operation with the Navy Department have been working on the scheme for more than a year. With Capt. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Communications, in charge for the Navy, and John J. Carty, chief engineer of the telephone company, and his aids, the system was worked out. The system is divided into four general groups, telephone, telegraph, wireless telephone and printer telegraph. Head of No. 1, for the Navy, are Lieutenants Noyes, Smith, McCandless, Percy and Train, and Messrs. Blacknell and Robinson for the company. No. 2 was in charge of Messrs. Pannill, Drake and Friedlander; No. 3 in charge of Lieutenants Hopper, Bastedo, Messrs. Clark, Hill, Colpitts and Arnold, and No. 4 in charge of Lieutenants McCandless, Butler, Mr. Pannill and Messrs. Moorehouse and Parker.

Participating in the maneuvers were, in addition to the Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary, the Chief of Naval Operations, the President of the General Board, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the Director of Naval Intelligence and the head of the Bureau of Communications, Captain Bullard. The company was represented by U. N. Bethell, senior vice president; N. C. Kingsbury, vice president in charge of long distance lines; Bancroft Gherardi, engineer of plant; C. H. Wilson, general manager of the long distance lines; F. A. Stevenson, general superintendent of plant; F. N. Bethell, president of the Washington Bell Company, and H. B. Thayer, president of the Western Electric Company, which makes all the apparatus.

Not a hitch occurred during the demonstration. Secretary Daniels, Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations, and other Navy officers were enthusiastic over the success of the communication, and the Secretary sent the following telegram to Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company: "I congratulate you and all of the forces of your company on the splendid success of the mobilization of the forces of communication in co-operation with the United States Navy."

To this Mr. Vail responded: "We appreciate and thank you for your congratulatory message. It is exceedingly

gratifying to know that the plan of mobilization of the forces of communication in co-operation with your Department has been carried out to your satisfaction."

In responding subsequently to a speech by Secretary Daniels expressing appreciation of the co-operation given by the company, J. J. Carty, chief engineer of the company, declared that the United States Navy was the only one in the world that possesses the secret of wireless telephone communication with ships at sea.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Henry C. Davis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., will report for examination for retirement to a retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., of which Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., is president.

Acting Dental Surg. Harry M. Deiber, U.S.A., is promoted to dental surgeon May 7, with the rank of first lieutenant.

OFFICERS KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

First Lieuts. Harold S. Naylor and Edwin E. Pritchett, 5th U.S. Field Artillery, were killed, and Lieut. J. E. McMahon, jr., 2d U.S. Field Art., and Lieut. Richard C. Scott, 4th U.S. Field Art., were injured in an automobile wreck at Fort Sill, Okla., May 7, 1916. The officers were returning to their quarters from an entertainment at the School of Fire when the automobile swerved into a tree and was demolished. It is believed the accident was caused by the explosion of a front tire. Lieutenants Naylor and Pritchett were killed instantly. Lieutenant Scott was thrown against the wind shield and probably will lose the sight of one eye. Lieutenant McMahon escaped with severe bruises and lacerations.

Lieutenant Naylor was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 15, 1883, and entered the Army as a private Sept. 27, 1904, in Troop L, 4th Cavalry. He reached the grade of sergeant in that command and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st Field Artillery Jan. 2, 1908. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1911 and was transferred to the 5th Field Artillery in October, 1915, and was a graduate of the Mounted Service School, class of 1913. Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A., adjutant on the staff of Major General Wood, is the father of the wife of Lieutenant Naylor. Lieutenant Naylor, besides his wife, leaves two small children. His remains will be buried at Arlington, Va. The many friends of Colonel Simpson will sympathize with him in the sorrow that has so suddenly befallen his family. The Colonel left on Tuesday to bring to Governors Island his daughter and her two children, who will henceforth make their home with him.

Lieutenant Pritchett was born in Missouri Oct. 17, 1884, was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1907, and was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Field Art. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1908; was transferred to the 4th Field Artillery in 1912, and to the 2d Field Artillery in 1913. He was placed on the unassigned list in October, 1915, and was later assigned to the 5th Field Artillery.

A correspondent, writing as to Lieutenant Pritchett, says: "He was universally esteemed and beloved. He was an accomplished officer, high spirited, brave and zealous, and of unusual professional attainments; while in private life he was one of the most charming and lovable of men. His cleverness, his wit and sunny temper, his eager interest in life, with his modesty and kindness, had endeared him to his many friends, who will join his immediate family in sorrow for his loss. Lieutenant Pritchett was the son of Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, now president of the Carnegie Endowment for the Advancement of Learning. As a cadet he was especially interested in athletics, being the captain of the baseball team which defeated Annapolis in his first class year. In 1910 he married the younger daughter of Col. and Mrs. John A. Lundeen, C.A.C., who with three little girls now survives him. In the latter year, after brief tours of duty at the Musketry School in Monterey and with the 5th Field Artillery at Fort Sill, he was detailed to duty at the Military Academy in the department of drawing. In addition he served in the tactical department for one year. He served at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., until his return to the United States a few months since. Finding his services needed at the School of Fire at Fort Sill, he relinquished the leave granted him, and was there performing the duties of statistical officer at the time of his death."

Lieutenant McMahon is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1913, and is a native of New York. Lieutenant Scott before being appointed in the Field Artillery in January, 1913, was a midshipman at the Naval Academy.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Vernon W. Boller, wife of Captain Boller, 11th U.S. Inf., died at Douglas, Ariz., April 29, 1916, at the family home, 922 Thirteenth street, after a long illness. "Mrs. Boller," says a correspondent, "had been a sufferer from tuberculosis of the throat for several years. Recently her illness became aggravated to such an extent that she had completely lost her speaking voice. However, in the midst of her trials her fortitude and Christian resignation were so beautiful that they were a deep lesson to those around her and won for her the esteem of many people. Mrs. Boller is survived by her husband and three sons."

Mr. George C. Hartman, father of Major John D. L. Hartman, 3d U.S. Cav., died at West Leesport, Pa., May 10, 1916, of carcinoma of the stomach, after an illness of over a year. He was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death, and left a widow, two daughters and six sons. The children are as follows: Mrs. James G. Kauffman, Mohrsville, Pa.; Mrs. M. S. Parvin, East Berkeley, Pa.; Rev. George W. Hartman, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. Irvin H. Hartman, Reading, Pa.; Mr. Frank A. Hartman, Superintendent of Public Schools, Woodbine, N.J.; Mr. Harry E. Hartman, real estate broker, of the firm Barber, Hartman and Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Winfield L. Hartman, instructor of Latin, South Side High School, Newark, N.J., and Major John D. L. Hartman, 3d Cav., now stationed in the Brownsville patrol district, Texas.

"The death of Mary Eleanor Stone, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles B. Stone, jr., 15th U.S. Inf., granddaughter of Major C. H. Bonesteel, and great-granddaughter of Gen. A. D. Greene, occurred in Tientsin, China, on April 4, 1916, after a brief illness caused by bronchial pneumonia," writes a correspondent. "The death came as a great shock to all. Her sunny disposition and sweet character had endeared her to the Army people in Tientsin and had gained for her many

civilian friends, all of whom will greatly mourn her loss. The deepest sympathy is felt by all for Capt. and Mrs. Stone in their bereavement and sorrow. The interment will take place at the Presidio, California."

Capt. J. S. Hutchinson, commanding the naval collier *Nereus*, died at sea May 6, 1916. The *Nereus* is en route to Guam from the Philippines. Captain Hutchinson was a native of Nova Scotia, but his family lives in Camden, N.J.

Mrs. Clara Micks Clinton, mother of Capt. James Wentworth Clinton, U.S.A., and Capt. Thomas Micks Clinton, U.S.M.C., died at Division Hospital, Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., on April 19.

Mr. Walter Ayer, father of Mrs. Tebbetts, wife of Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th U.S. Inf., died at Haverhill, Mass., on April 20.

Christine, seven months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Morrison, died at Detroit, Mich., on May 5.

Lord John Hay, Admiral of the British Fleet in 1888, died May 4, 1916, at Fulmer, Slough. Admiral Hay was the fourth son of the eighth Marquis of Tweeddale. He was born in 1827. He retired in 1897. He served in the Crimea and two Chinese wars. Admiral Hay served four terms as a Lord of the Admiralty and during 1877-79 commanded the Channel Squadron. In 1878, while holding this command, he took possession of and administered Cyprus. During 1885-86 Admiral Hay commanded the Mediterranean Station, and then during 1887-88 was commander-in-chief of the navy.

Coms. Sergt. Michael Sanford, U.S.A., retired, died at Oakland, Cal., on May 1, 1916. Interment was in the National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Btsn. Patrick H. Burns, U.S.N., retired, died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., May 10, 1916. He was born at Yonkers, N.Y., June 23, 1869, and was appointed an acting boatswain in the Navy, Oct. 20, 1894; in which grade he served on duty on the U.S.S. *San Francisco* from Nov. 15, 1894, to Nov. 6, 1897; at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., from March 1, 1898, to May 28, 1898. He was transferred to the retired list June 6, 1898. He served on duty at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., from June 18, 1898, to Feb. 4, 1899; at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., from Dec. 9, 1900, to Sept. 20, 1901; at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., from Sept. 21, 1901, to Dec. 17, 1903; on the nautical school ship *Enterprise* from Jan. 1, 1904, to Dec. 6, 1904, and at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., from March 16, 1906, to March 21, 1910, which was his last active duty.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. Horatio H. Gardner, of Charleston, S.C., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Katharine, to Lieut. Walden Lee Ainsworth, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in June.

Lieut. George Thornton Emmons, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Emmons, of Greenholm, Princeton, N.J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Antonia Emmons, to Grant Allen Peacock, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander R. Peacock, of Pittsburgh, Pa. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Dorothy Gould, daughter of Associate Justice Ashley M. Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was married in Washington, D.C., May 6, 1916, to Asst. Paymr. Malcolm Gordon Sllarrow, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents on Sixteenth street, the Rev. H. S. France officiating. Quantities of pink roses and snapdragons against a background of palms, smilax and ferns decorated the drawing rooms and dining room, and an orchestra of violins and harp played throughout the ceremony and for the reception which followed. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was charmingly gowned in white satin embroidered in pearls, and draped with exquisite rose point, which formed a tunic to the skirt and extended to the edge of the long court train. The bodice of tulle was also embroidered in pearls and trimmed with a cascade of satin lined with cloth of silver. Her tulle veil was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and valley lilies. She was attended by her two sisters, the Misses Margaret and Helen Gould, who were daintily gowned in pink tulle, the diaphanous fabric being draped in pointed tunics and surplice bodices with V necks with crystal trimming. They carried shower bouquets of pink roses. Mr. Donald Dutton acted as best man, and the ushers were Assistant Paymaster Eberle, U.S.N., and Mr. Ashley M. Gould, jr. After the ceremony Justice and Mrs. Gould welcomed the guests invited to the reception. The bride and bridegroom left for a short honeymoon, the former becomingly attired in a green and white checked suit with medium-sized black sailor hat trimmed with black peacock feathers. Assistant Paymaster Sllarrow has orders to join his ship, the *Prometheus*, at Norfolk, May 15.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Southerland, the daughter of Admiral and Mrs. W. H. Southerland, U.S.N., to Mr. J. Butler Wright, to be held in Washington, D.C., May 27, 1916, while one of the most interesting of the spring society, will be also one of the simplest of ceremonies, witnessed only by the members of the immediate families of Miss Southerland and Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright's mother, who is in Switzerland, will be unable to be present. Other members of his family, however, will attend. Mr. Wright, who is a native of New York and a graduate of Princeton, entered the diplomatic service seven years ago, when he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Tegucigalpa, later becoming Chargé d'Affaires. Subsequent interesting assignments were in Roumania, Serbia and Bulgaria as Consul General; to Havana as Secretary of Legation; Brussels and The Hague as secretary to the American delegation to the opium conference, and to the U.S. Embassy at Rio Janeiro as secretary. While belonging strictly to the diplomatic service, Mr. Wright is at present on duty at the State Department as acting chief of the division of Latin-American affairs. Miss Southerland has traveled all over the world, has many charming accomplishments, and in the delightful position she has occupied in social life has met and known the most interesting and distinguished men and women who have been in recent years a part of the Washington world.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Morse, of Boston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Mr. Lindon Blaine Tewkesbury, Yale '02. Miss Morse, who is a graduate of Wellesley, is a sister of Major Harry Leonard Morse, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. James Middleton Munroe, of Annapolis, Md., have issued cards to the marriage of their daughter, Emily Wickham, to Lieut. Laurance N. McNair, U.S.N. The ceremony will take place on June 1, at 8 p.m., in

St. Anne's P.E. Church, Annapolis. A reception will follow at Eldon, the home of the bride's parents.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. William Murray Connell, wife of Captain Connell, U.S.A., is visiting at Plattsburg, N.Y.

Mrs. Alexander Watson, wife of Captain Watson, U.S. M.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Elias R. Beadle at Port Royal, S.C.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick have planned a motor trip through New York and New England this summer.

Mrs. Philip L. Thurber, wife of Lieutenant Thurber, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., is visiting at her former home at White Plains, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James Brattle Burbank, U.S.A., have opened their country place, Brattle House, Pittsfield, Mass., for the summer.

Miss Marion Bliss, of San Francisco, Cal., has recently been the guest of Major and Mrs. Joseph C. Castner in Washington, where she was extensively entertained.

Mrs. Bennett, wife of Major John B. Bennett, U.S.A., of Hachita, N.M., will go to West Point, N.Y., in June for the graduation of their son, Cadet John B. Bennett.

Mrs. Eddie J. Estess, wife of Lieutenant Estess, U.S. N., of Annapolis, Md., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis, in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence A. Richards, U.S.N., arrived in Washington on May 8 from Boston, Mass., and will be with Mrs. R. B. Bradford at her home on P street.

Mrs. Barber, wife of Paymr. Stewart E. Barber, U.S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., last week, after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Frederick Wesson, in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Kent Rubottom, wife of Lieutenant Rubottom, U.S.N., has taken a cottage at Jamestown, R.I., for the summer and she will take possession about the first of June.

Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on May 11.

Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood have returned to the Soldiers' Home, D.C., from Rochester, Minn., where Colonel Wood was under treatment with the Mays brothers. He is much improved in health.

Col. George H. G. Gale, U.S.A., and Comdr. Frank P. Baldwin, U.S.N., were elected members of the Council of the Society of American Wars at the recent election held at the Army and Navy Club, New York.

The Secretary of War and Med. Dir. Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N., were speakers at the annual meeting and smoker of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association, of Washington, held at the Army and Navy Club on May 11.

The Washington Post for May 8 publishes a picture of Miss Elizabeth M. Johnson, daughter of Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, U.S.A., whose engagement was recently announced to Asst. Paymr. David T. Chalmers, U.S.N.

Major Charles E. MacDonald, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., recently in charge of the American Red Cross Hospital at Budapest, attended the reunion dinner of the New York University physicians held at the Biltmore, New York, on May 6.

Mrs. Harry Leonard Morse and her sister, Mrs. Edwards, were among the members of the Musical Art Club chosen to sing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at their final concert of the season when Liszt's "Divina Comedia" was produced.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashton de Peyster, of New York, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman in Washington for the horse show. Both Mrs. de Peyster and Mrs. Tuckerman are daughters of the late Capt. Frederick A. Abercrombie-Miller, U.S.N.

Miss Gertrude Greely, daughter of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., was the winner in the woman's singles in the open tournament held at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., last week. Miss Greely also won the woman's championship of the District of Columbia on May 6, defeating Miss Eva Baker.

Among those attending the luncheon at the Riding and Hunt Club, Washington, on May 7 as the guests of William Phelps Eno and officials of the National Capital Horse Show were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George P. Scriven, the Misses Scriven, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Miss Gertrude Greely, Lieut. John N. Greely, U.S.A., Miss Ethel MacMurray and Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, U.S.A.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Harris entertained at a dinner of thirty-eight covers at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., on May 4, entertaining in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels. Their other guests included Brig. Gen. William M. Black, U.S.A., the Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. William C. Braisted, Civil Engr. Ernest H. Brownell, U.S.N., Comdr. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N., Civil Engineer Chambers, U.S.N., Civil Engr. and Mrs. Archibald L. Parsons, Capt. William Strother Smith, U.S.N., Miss Margaret Smith, the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. James H. Glennon, and Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis.

The net estate of Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, U.S.N., retired, who died in New York city on Dec. 9, 1915, was valued at \$88,980 in a report filed May 11 by Transfer Tax Appraiser Sweeney. Edwin Ludlow, the decedent's brother, received \$30,230; the Diocese of Long Island received, in trust for St. John's Church, \$15,000; the Emma Willard School of Troy, N.Y., and St. Paul's School of Concord, N.H., each \$15,000; the University Club of New York city, \$5,000; the Farmington Lodge Society, \$5,000, and the Navy Relief Society, \$1,000. The assets were cash and bank deposits, \$1,145; life insurance, \$5,730; personality, \$451, and stocks and bonds, \$85,506.

Among those attending the opening of the National Capital Horse Show in Washington on May 6 were Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, Miss Helen Buchanan, Miss Mildred Greble, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, U.S.N., Miss Margaret Breckinridge, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Schwan, Mrs. Richardson Clover, the Misses Clover, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, Capt. Thomas Holcombe, U.S.M.C., Miss Evelyn Gleaves, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis Nash, Miss Caroline Nash, Mrs. John R. Williams, Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Mrs. Conger Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, Miss Alice Goodwin, Capt. and Mrs. George S. Gibbs, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., Mrs. Sherman Miles, Capt. and Mrs. John Gibbons, Mrs. Junius MacMurray, Miss Ethel MacMurray, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leavitt C. Logan, Mrs. Mark Brooke, Major Robert G. Paxton, U.S.A., Rear Admiral and Mrs. Victor Blue and Lieut. John Greely, U.S.A.

Miss Margaret Moores, of Russia, is the guest of Miss Margaret Breckinridge in Washington.

Capt. Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., has leased the cottage, 35 Mann avenue, Newport, R.I., for the summer.

A son, Felix Gyax, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Felix Gyax, U.S.N., at New London, Conn., on May 8.

Paymr. James S. Beecher, U.S.N., takes the May 5 transport for the Far East, where he will report to the commander-in-chief for a detail.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Le Roy Martin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, John Robert, at Fort Kamehameha, H.T., April 23, 1916.

A daughter, Jean Hayward Donavin, was born to the wife of Mr. Charles S. Donavin, former Captain, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Elizabeth, N.J., on May 1, 1916.

Mrs. Charles M. Pyne, mother of Paymr. Frederick Pyne, U.S.N., who has been spending the winter at the Cordova in Washington, left there this week for Elizabeth, N.J.

Pay Dir. Eugene D. Ryan, U.S.N., was in Washington, D.C., a few days ago from Philadelphia, attending the Dewey dinner, he being one of the veterans of the battle of Manila Bay, being at that time paymaster of the Concord.

Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely, wife of Major General Greely, U.S.A., retired, was hostess at a large reception at her G street home in Washington on May 4, in honor of the Council of Colonial Dames and the members of the Colonial Dames Club.

Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, wife of Colonel Davis, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge-luncheon in Washington on May 5. The small tables at which luncheon was served were attractively decorated with spring flowers. Mrs. Thomas N. Wood, wife of Colonel Wood, U.S.M.C., was also hostess at a bridge luncheon on that date.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank M. Andrews, U.S.A., of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., have been spending horse show week in Washington as the guests of Mrs. Andrews's aunt, Mrs. T. C. R. Dix, at Stoneleigh Court. Mrs. Andrews was formerly Miss Jeannette Allen, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., and a horsewoman of note.

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, Major Clyde S. Ford and Major William J. Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., designated by the War Department to go to Europe to observe the methods of the British and French armies in matters of medical supplies and the transportation and care of the sick and wounded, sailed from New York May 10, 1916, on the Finland for Liverpool.

Friends of Mrs. Joseph L. Gilbreth, wife of Captain Gilbreth, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the New York National Guard, with headquarters in the Municipal Building, New York city, will be pleased to learn that she underwent a successful operation last week, and will be able to return home from the hospital in about a week.

Mrs. W. L. Finley is acting as chaperone and matron at the National Service School encampment at Chevy Chase, Md. This is a pioneer movement in preparedness by women, and is both interesting and instructive. There are two courses, May 1 to 16 and 16 to 30, with 200 enrolled for each course. Several hundred applications for the second course have been refused for lack of space.

The following officers entered the endurance test held at the National Capital Horse Show in Washington on May 10: Capt. Harry N. Cootes, U.S.A., Lieut. John N. Greely, U.S.A., Lieut. Paul R. Frank, U.S.A., Capt. Howard McC. Snyder, U.S.A., Capt. Archie Miller, U.S.A., Capt. Charles G. Harvey, U.S.A., Major Curtis W. Otwell, U.S.A., and Lieut. James B. Cress. The prize was a thoroughbred two-year-old colt, presented by Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery, New York, held a review, inspection, drill and competition for the "Harrison Williams" trophy May 10, 1916, at the armory of the 71st Regiment, New York city. The inspection was made by Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, the Adjutant General, state of New York. Assistants to the inspector and judges of the competition were Capt. Albert T. Rich, U.S.A., Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., and 1st Lieut. John Francis Daniell, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Andrew Hero, jr., U.S.A., commanding officer of Fort Terry, N.Y., and Mrs. Hero are in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days in order that Colonel Hero might confer with Major General Wood regarding the summer camp for boys to be established at Fort Terry from July 5 to Aug. 10. The military feature of this camp is to be under the direction of Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, U.S.A. There will be 1,200 boys at the camp, and it is to be an extension of the Plattsburg camp of last year for business men.

Gen. Horatio C. King, U.S.V., of New York, was the principal speaker at the banquet of the Vermont Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. at Burlington, Vt., May 9, at the Van Ness House. He was met by Mayor A. S. Drew, R. B. Lamson, chairman of the Board of Aldermen; H. H. Hagar, president of the Burlington Merchants' Association, and other members of the association to arrange details for the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, of which General King is secretary, and which will be held in Burlington on July 13 and 14.

Mrs. Samuel J. Smith, of Fort Barrancas, gave a delightful afternoon tea to the ladies of the coast defenses in honor of her Boston guests, Mrs. Charles B. Devereaux and her charming daughter, Aileen, May 4, from four to six. A splendid program was rendered by the 8th Artillery band. A beautiful floral scheme was carried out with American Beauties, with pinks and magnolias as the foundation. Mrs. W. C. Davis poured tea, and Miss Davis, Miss Wyke and Miss Devereaux assisted in serving. The Devereauxs are prominent people of Arlington, Mass. Mrs. Devereaux is a cousin of Chaplain Smith, of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., colonel of Cavalry, unassigned, who has served the state efficiently for over twenty-five years and is a charter member of old Troop A, the parent organization of the present Cavalry force of New York, was honored by a dinner given him by his friends at the Waldorf-Astoria May 10. The dinner committee included Capt. David H. Biddle, U.S.A., and Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, jr., of the Harriman National Bank. Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury, representing Governor Whitman, handed Colonel Bridgman his brevet commission, with appropriate remarks, while some 125 of his friends applauded. Among those present were Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Bvt. Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Col. Merritt H. Smith, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., who was toastmaster; Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, 22d Engrs., N.Y., Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Col. Henry M. Sternberger, N.Y., the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Major W. R. Wright, Major A. L. Reagan, N.Y. Besides Toastmaster Smith, the speakers were General Stotesbury, General O'Ryan, General Appleton and the guest of honor, General Bridgman.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. S. H. Lawton, U.S.N., at Vallejo, Cal., on April 29, 1916.

Lieut. Col. T. R. Rivers, 13th U.S. Cav., recently ill in Mexico, is now at Fort Riley, Kas., on sick leave.

A daughter, Betty, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Chandler, jr., U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., on May 1, 1916.

A son, Brent Maxwell Abel, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Charles Abel, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., on May 6, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin, U.S.N., have taken an apartment in the Decatur, Washington, D.C., for the summer.

A daughter, Nancy Layman, was born to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Robert C. Ransdell, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., on April 28, 1916.

Mrs. Wagner, widow of the late Col. A. L. Wagner, U.S.A., has returned to Shields, Pa., after spending the winter in Gainesville, Fla.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Austin Kautz, U.S.N., who have been spending the past month at the Hotel del Coronado, have taken a house for the summer, 1110 Isabella avenue, Coronado Beach.

Among those who witnessed the police parade in New York city, May 6, was Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., and Capt. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., representing Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was out of town.

The Misses Grace V. and Evalyn Sherman Logan, of El Paso, Texas, who have been spending the winter and spring in Washington, D.C., have returned to their home, stopping a few days at Hillsboro, Ill., where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Abbot.

Secretary Baker, of the War Department, has appointed Henry Souther, of Hartford, Conn., consulting engineer in the aeroplane division of the United States Signal Corps. Mr. Souther is a leading authority on steel in the United States, a past president of the Society of Automobile Engineers and an ex-president of the great standards committee.

A daughter, Agnes Cabell, was born to Ensign and Mrs. Edouard Victor Isaacs, U.S.N., at St. Agnes's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., on April 30, 1916. The young lady is a great granddaughter of the late Col. and Mrs. Elmer Otis, U.S.A., and a granddaughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell, U.S.A. Colonel Cabell is General Pershing's chief of staff with the Army in Mexico.

The junior officers of the U.S.S. Nevada entertained at dinner on board on May 3 at Brooklyn, N.Y. After dinner the party went over to the Plaza Grill to dance. Those present were Miss Helene Moffat, Miss Anne Scott, the Misses Candida and Clementina Bartolucci, Miss Agnes Potter, Miss De Loomy, Mrs. Flint, Mr. Sizer, Ensigns Davis, Ray, Lowe, Mecum, Marvel, Fortson, Hunter, Thomas, Snelling and Schlossbach.

Mrs. O. R. Wolfe, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, entertained April 24 at luncheon in the Menger Hotel. Pink, the chosen color, was carried out in larkspur, snapdragon and phlox. In the center of the table was placed a silver vase filled with the flowers, while at either end were silver baskets gay in the blossoms. Mrs. Wolfe's guests were: Mesdames Frederick Funston, George Bell, jr., William Scott Wood, Conger Pratt, Fitzhugh Lee, Tudor Craig, Nathaniel Burruss, Henry B. Jordan, John H. Read, James H. Reeves, Charles G. Starr, C. M. Bunker, Guy Cushman and Miss Reeves.

The Rev. F. S. Penfold, of Racine, in an address at the annual banquet of the Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., May 4, 1916, in the red room of the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, emphasized the necessity of an awakened patriotism demanding adequate national defense. "Two years ago," said the Rev. Penfold, in the course of his remarks, "I was a pacifist, but I have been converted to the cause of preparedness. I believe that this country ought to adopt a program, carefully worked out by experts." The Rev. Penfold was given a rising vote of thanks by the diners. The following officers of the commandery were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Gen. Charles King, Capt., U.S.A.; senior vice commander, Dr. Arthur Holbrook, jr.; junior vice commander, Gen. F. C. Winkler; recorder, Capt. A. P. Foster; treasurer, Capt. Howard Green; registrar, C. S. Carter; chancellor, Dr. P. F. Rogers; chaplain, Arthur Holbrook, sr.; council, J. H. Niedeecken, K. K. Kennan, I. P. Robinson, J. C. Fitzpatrick, A. P. Smith. General King presided. A paper by Capt. F. H. Madgeburg was read by D. P. Rogers, the author of the paper not being present because of illness.

Lieut. Jason M. Walling, U.S.A., 3d U.S. Inf., was among the speakers at a banquet of the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs at Oswego, N.Y., April 26, in celebration of the ninety-seventh anniversary of the permanent founding of the fraternity. Lieutenant Walling, who has a reputation of being quite a brilliant speaker, talked on discipline, which, he said, rested upon obedience and confidence. Discipline, the Lieutenant went on to say, among other things, should not be confounded with punishment, which is the last resort in its accomplishment. The foundation of discipline is teaching control of mind and body to respond readily to command and to have complete confidence in one's self, one's fellows, and one's superiors, and in the justice of his cause, he said. The Lieutenant spoke of the salutes and drills as outward signs and preliminary means in cultivating discipline and showed effectively that discipline is equally desirable in civilian life as it is in the Army. His whole address was full of instructive facts and suggestions and was listened to with marked attention. Lieutenant Walling and a number of expert riflemen from the 3d U.S. Infantry have been testing rifles at the New York National Guard range at Oswego, which have been set aside as inaccurate.

One of the prettiest as well as most enjoyable dinners last month at Haleiwa, H.T., took place with Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett, 1st U.S. Inf., the host and hostess. Lieut. and Mrs. Burnett's guests included Col. and Mrs. Hodges, the honor guests, Col. S. D. Sturgis, Col. and Mrs. Frank Keefer, Col. John McMahon, Col. Carl Reichmann, Major Charles Teyman, Major William S. Guignard, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Janda, Capt. and Mrs. George Kump, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Knight, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Van Way, Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome Pillow, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Greacen, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Pridden, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Rice, Lieut. and Mrs. James Chaney, Lieut. and Mrs. John Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Daly, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Pitts, the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, and Elizabeth Rosenbaum, Mr. Marshall and Lieuts. Charles Haverkamp, V. V. Enyart, Charles Bankhead, William Covell, Daniel E. Murphy, Roy Jones, Robert Snow, John Simons, Edward Rose, James Ulio, William Dorman, Eugene Owen and William Ganoie. The party was seated at several tables, each decorated in a charming manner in a lavender and white color scheme, which was carried out in the stately Easter lilies and lavender asters, which made a beautiful effect, and in the dainty hand-painted place-cards in the form of Kewpies and Easter bunnies. Later the evening was delightfully spent in dancing to the music of the Hawaiian orchestra.

Dr. and Mrs. Winslow, U.S.N., have arrived at Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., on their way to New Bedford, Mass.

Col. J. N. Merrill, Shiraz, Persia, via London and Bombay, would be glad to hear from any of his classmates of the class of 1906, U.S.M.A.

Miss Dorothy Nusbaum, of Berlin and New York, has been visiting her cousin, Lieut. Newton Lord Nichols, U.S.N., and Mrs. Nichols, at their home at 239 Prince George street, Annapolis.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Richardson Clover, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier and Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., were among the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Miller Collier, of Auburn, N.Y., at the New Willard, Washington, on May 5.

Rear Admiral L. G. Billings, U.S.N., addressed the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at its recent meeting, the subject being an account of the capture of the U.S. gunboat Water Witch, South Atlantic Squadron, during the War of the Rebellion. The account was very interesting and was listened to with rapt attention by a large assemblage, it being the annual election of officers.

The friends of Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., will be grieved to know that he was stricken with apoplexy last week while on his way home to Boston from Honolulu, via the San Diego Exposition. He was taken ill at the New Willard, Washington, and was carried to the Naval Hospital in that city, where he now remains in a very serious condition; no hopes of a recovery.

The following officers were elected in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., for the ensuing year: Commander, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N.; senior vice commander, 2d Lieut. Stanton J. Peelle, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A.; recorder, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McKee, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. Comdr. Downs L. Wilson, U.S.N.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. William B. Thompson, U.S.V.; chancellor, Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield, U.S.A.; chaplain, Lieut. Col. George Robinson, U.S.A. Council: Capt. Howard L. Prince, U.S.V., 2d Lieut. Francis B. Wheaton, U.S.V., Rear Admiral John Lowe, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. Leon A. Matile, U.S.A., and Mr. Harry H. Thompson.

Officers elected in the Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., for the ensuing year, were the following: Commander, Paymr. Thomas Skelton Harrison, late U.S.N.; senior vice commander, Chief Engr. Henry C. Blye (Lieutenant Commander), U.S.N.; junior vice commander, Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavanaugh, U.S.A.; recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. Benjamin O. Loxley, 58th Pa. Inf.; treasurer, Major Oliver C. Bosbyshell, 48th Pa. Inf.; chancellor, Capt. Noble D. Preston, 10th N.Y. Cav.; chaplain, Lieut. James A. Worden, D.D., 74th Ohio Inf. Council: Capt. Francis A. Donaldson, 118th Pa. Inf., Bvt. Capt. Thomas E. Merchant, U.S.V., Capt. John T. Potts, Veteran Reserve Corps, Mr. William C. Ward, Jr., and Mr. De Forest L. Bachman.

Capt. Edwin Emerson, Ord. Dept., N.G.N.Y., attached to the staff of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding N.G.N.Y., who is officially "on leave," has been expelled by the German government. It was reported at Berlin on May 10. The cause of the reported action on the part of the authorities is said to have been an article by Captain Emerson published in the issue of the Continental Times of May 6, a pro-German newspaper printed in the English language in Amsterdam. In it Ambassador Gerard was indirectly accused of having informed the British government in advance of the gun running expedition of Sir Roger Casement. Captain Emerson last fall was virtually expelled from Switzerland. He had asserted, it is said, that President Motta gave him information against the British Minister to Switzerland. He disappeared from that country shortly after and was arrested immediately after his return to Zurich last August. Captain Emerson admitted while in America, some months ago, that he was also on England's "black list" because of his pro-German tendencies.

ARMY RELIEF GARDEN PARTY.

The annual garden party at Governors Island, New York Harbor, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, under the auspices of Branch No. 1 of the society, will be held this year on Friday, May 26, from 3 to 11 p.m. The program includes in the military events an exhibition aeroplane flight; company drill by the Disciplinary Company, and evening parade; with music by military bands from New York Harbor between events. "The Star-Spangled Banner" will be sung by Miss Anna Fitzgibbon, of the Metropolitan Opera House. Supper will be served in tents after six o'clock, and there will be dancing at the club house. Admission, including outdoor events and transportation, is \$1, and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh street; Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, 383 Park avenue; Miss Harriet M. Center, 14 West Forty-eighth street; Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, 318 West Eighty-fourth street, all New York city; and at Governors Island Ferry on the day of the garden party. Boats for Governors Island will leave the Government Dock, South Ferry, New York city, every fifteen minutes.

The objects of the Army Relief Society, as is well known to our Service readers, are to collect funds and to provide relief in case of emergency for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the United States; also to aid in securing employment for these beneficiaries and to solicit and create scholarships and supervise educational opportunities for such orphans.

The patrons and patronesses for the garden party at Governors Island, who are all members of Branch No. 1, are: The President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson, the Governor and Mrs. Whitman, the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, Major Gen. and Mrs. Wood, U.S.A., the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Hon. William H. Taft and Mrs. Taft, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, the Hon. Lindley M. Garrison and Mrs. Garrison, the Hon. Henry L. Stimson and Mrs. Stimson, the Hon. Elihu Root and Mrs. Root, the Hon. Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Usher, U.S.N., Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Mr. Loyall Farragut, Mrs. Russell Sage, Gen. Daniel Appleton, Gen. George W. Wingate, Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. James M. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Rev. Herbert L. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius R. Agnew, Col. William C. Church, Prof. and Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hewett, Col. and Mrs. William Cary Sanger,

Col. and Mrs. R. M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. George Leary, Dr. and Mrs. William K. Draper, Major and Mrs. Louis L. Seaman, Mr. Charles Lanier, Mr. Michael Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taft, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mr. John D. Crimmins, Mrs. Thomas Hubbard, Mrs. Edward Harkness, Mrs. Charles Cooper, Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins.

MIDSHIPMEN LOSE RIFLE MATCH.

A rifle shooting contest between teams from the midshipmen of the Naval Academy and the District of Columbia National Guard, shot at Annapolis May 6, was won by the National Guardsmen with the large lead of 93 points. The teams were composed of twelve men each and the shooting was at the 200 and 300 yard ranges, using rapid fire, and at 300 and 600 yards, with slow fire.

The District of Columbia team led at the finish of the first range by forty-six points, and increased its lead at every range thereafter. The District team finally scored an aggregate of 2,196 points to the midshipmen's 2,103. Midshipman Redfield made the highest possible score at 200 yards, and Corporal Shields made the highest possible at 300 yards.

If the Annapolis men can obtain the permission of their superiors they are going to Washington May 27 for a return match with the District team on the Congress Heights range of the Guard, according to Colonel King. The aggregate scores of the teams at the different ranges follow:

District of Columbia—200 yards, rapid fire, 574; 300 yards, rapid fire, 568; 300 yards, slow fire, 534; 600 yards, slow fire, 520.

Midshipmen—200 yards, rapid fire, 528; 300 yards, rapid fire, 541; 300 yards, slow fire, 515; 600 yards, slow fire, 519.

COLUMBIA AND THE PLATTSBURG CAMP.

For the purpose of stirring up Columbia University undergraduates and graduates to a greater active interest in the Plattsburg training camp and in preparedness generally, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of New York city, addressed a meeting of the Columbia alumni, held in New York on May 10. Out of the 9,000 undergraduates at Columbia only seventy have enrolled for the Plattsburg camp, and 173 graduates.

General Wood said that Columbia had a great name to live up to and that the university should take its place among the schools loyally working for military training. "Now, the whole question of preparedness," said the General, "is a simple one. It comes down to this: Have you anything worth defending, homes, families, principles, honor, institutions? Have you the patriotism to spur you to defensive measures? That's all there is to it."

"There are only two large countries in the world to-day that are not organized. One is China; the other is the United States. Each has vast numbers of men and inexhaustible riches, but numbers merely are of no account and riches are an incentive to attack from others. We need, first of all, a big Navy, since it must be the first line of defense, and a Navy that will be ready not next month or next week, but very hour of every day. We need a reasonably big Regular Army, big enough to garrison our overseas possessions and supply an ample force at home. We need a real National Guard, not a Guard under state control. It seems to me that the time is past for states to be jealous of national control of soldiers. I know from personal experience that ninety per cent. of the Militia want national control."

"These training camps, such as Plattsburg, are first steps in broadening our national training. But they will accomplish more. They make for a solidarity of citizenship. We all know that the melting pot theory isn't working out in this country, but such training as Plattsburg affords to Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, rich and poor, all on the same level, will make for true solidarity."

Mayor Mitchel expressed his regret over the poor showing made by Columbia men in the enrollment for the Plattsburg camp. "I believe that Columbia has the largest enrollment of any university in the United States, something like 9,000. Now for only 243 men to sign for Plattsburg and only seventy of these from the 9,000 undergraduates, does not look well," said the Mayor. "Columbia must wake up!" After voicing his disgust at Congressional shillyshallying, the Mayor said: "Look what is going on now in and near Mexico. They've got our entire Regular Army and some of the Militia down there trying to catch one gunman. If we ever have any real trouble with Mexico it will take not merely the little Regular Army and the Militia, such as it is, but many of you that have volunteered to do a man's part."

U.S. MILITARY TRUCK SPECIFICATIONS.

A conference was held at the rooms of the Society of Automobile Engineers in New York city this week, with representatives of the Army, on revised annual specifications for military trucks of one and one-half tons capacity. Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, of the Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A., addressed the meeting. William M. Britton, electrical and mechanical engineer of the War Department, was also present, together with other S.A.E. members convened for the purpose of conferring in an informal way on standard specifications as to quality of materials, interchangeability of parts, load capacity, road speed, location of control, ground clearance, engine capacity, suspension, electrical equipment and many other elements. Henry Souther, past president of the society and now consulting engineer of the U.S. Signal Corps, presided at the meeting, and others in attendance included representatives of most of the large automobile manufacturing concerns.

The meeting marks the beginning of the establishment of the comprehensive S.A.E. military standards. Once the fundamental requirements for the service in mind become clear, any additional detail recommendations necessary can be formulated with due promptness. The work is of a very broad nature and must obviously be conducted carefully. The extremely hard conditions under which trucks operate at the front in time of war constitute a large study in themselves. The different divisions of the standards committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers will be assigned by the society council subjects within their jurisdiction and the scope of work extended

as shall permit most thorough and effective deliberation. A committee was appointed to take up with government officials detail data considered pertinent to standard specifications for gasoline motor trucks of one and one-half tons capacity. This committee has already held one session, and another meeting will be held on May 18. The fundamental endeavor of the S.A.E. will be to harmonize governmental and commercial specifications, in the improvement of design and reliability, and in facilitating production and operation of motor trucks for very severe service.

RAIDING CITIES FROM THE AIR.

To point out how easy it would be for an enemy air fleet to bombard the national capital, Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., presented these facts to the members of the Washington Chamber of Commerce in the course of an address he made on May 9. This is the fashion in which the speaker presented his subject matter:

"Fact No. 1—Recently Aviator Thompson flew over Washington, dropping imitation bombs where he pleased."

"Fact No. 2—A few weeks ago Stephen MacGordon, one of our able young aviators, flew with a passenger from Newport News to Washington and return in a little over five hours."

"Fact No. 3—If the air line distance from Newport News to Washington is laid out due east from Washington the other end of the line will be forty miles off shore at Cape Henlopen."

"Fact No. 4—During the past few months three steamers have entered Hampton Roads without the slightest hint or news of their coming being known until they poked their noses inside the capes."

"Fact No. 5—The smallest of these three steamers, the Appam, could easily carry a squadron (twelve) of up to date aeroplanes."

Then he asked what did these facts mean, answering his query with the following impressive statement:

"They mean this. That Washington is just as accessible to an air raid as Boston, New York, Norfolk, Charleston or Savannah or any of our seacoast cities. It means that any one of several European countries by issuing an order to-day could two weeks from to-day inflict damage upon this city greater than the entire cost of a suitable air service for this country and could repeat here the scenes of horror, destruction and loss of life that have already been enacted in the cities of the east coast of England. And there is at this time absolutely no means at hand of preventing or resisting such a raid. There is not an airship in or near Washington. There is not an anti-aircraft gun in or near the city."

WORK FOR PREPAREDNESS.

W. S. Gifford, supervising director of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness, says of the progress of the work: "We are getting the most earnest support from manufacturers and engineers alike. Our state boards are going into the work with enthusiasm and energy."

Announcement was made on May 7 by Secretary of War Baker of the appointment of Henry Souther, Hartford, Conn., as consulting engineer of the aeroplane division of the U.S. Signal Corps. Mr. Souther is one of the leading metallurgists in the country.

John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, told the college men of America to "fall in and get in step" in the preparedness movement, in a speech he made to the Princeton alumni of Chicago at their annual dinner in Chicago on May 6. "The college man should have the fundamentals of military training," he said. "I am thoroughly in favor of preparedness; in fact, I was in favor of it as far back as 1913, before the European war. The European war has really not affected my views."

The impression made on its members by the lack of motor transportation in the U.S. Army in the present Mexican situation has led the American Legion to devise a plan for preparedness which, when put into effect, will enable the Government to know practically every man in the country who owns an automobile or motor truck and who is ready to put his machine at the service of the country. The Legion proposes to provide every motor owner who is willing to volunteer his car with a stencil about five inches in diameter, so that the insignia of the American Legion can be stenciled on the fore-doors. There are about 1,200 motor vehicles in New York city whose owners are willing to enroll for this service.

In two days in the last week in April nearly one hundred concerns in Boston and the cities of northern New England notified the New England Enrolment Committee in Boston that they would allow employees to attend the Plattsburg camp, in every instance paying full salaries to the men who avail themselves of the opportunity to equip themselves with invaluable military knowledge. The number of concerns in this district that have made the same promise now numbers 138. It is expected that 4,000 men will go to the Plattsburg camp from Boston and the northern part of New England.

The undergraduates of Harvard and Yale are making plans for a vigorous educational campaign for the flying corps of the two universities this summer in the line of military preparedness. Harvard students are trying to raise \$2,500, a sum sufficient to rent a flying field for a year, several fields on Long Island large enough for aeroplane instruction and practice now being under consideration. Yale's flying corps now numbers eighty undergraduates, the members having received training in the Navy dirigible DN-1 until it was sent to Florida. When the Yale battalion goes to the Tobyhanna camp this summer the Aero Corps will take a large observation kite balloon with it to operate in connection with the batteries.

Five hundred engineers of New York city have formed the Civilian Engineers' Training Battalion as their contribution to the cause of preparedness in order that their technical knowledge of how to build and repair bridges, fortifications and the mechanical portion of the equipment of a modern army may be combined with a knowledge of details of military service. For the benefit of the Regular Army a complete roster of the men's qualifications is maintained, so the exact efficiency of the battalion for service in construction of defensive fortifications about New York may remain on record.

Governor Whitman, of New York, reviewed 3,500 Boy Scouts of the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York city, on April 29. It was the largest annual rally ever held in New York, there being 122 local troops of

thirty-two scouts, in addition to which thirty-two troops from out of town attended the rally.

The Girls' National Honor Guard, of which Miss Theodora Booth is president, has opened executive offices at Kew Garden, N.Y., and applied for a state charter. They have already enrolled 500 members and are hoping to increase this number a hundredfold. Miss Booth writes us: "I am teaching my girls, insisting that they don't scatter their forces, but all work toward concentration; that is, be a national force to co-operate with the Government. We can have no results if each little league or club works on its own idea, without making a study of how it may co-operate and adjust itself to the Government's needs. Whether our Government recognizes us or not, I shall work as if it had, and maybe the loyalty and influence our girls can spread over our country will lift a little of the depression and burden that our nation is weighted under. I am trying to teach my girls, those I can reach and talk to, to cultivate cheerfulness and sympathy, as well as patriotism. I pray earnestly no war may come, but there is no harm in learning to be brave and cheerful, patriotic, with an understanding sympathy in times of peace or war, is there?"

Members of the class of 1905, U.S. Naval Academy, are arranging to have a dinner in New York city on the same date as the Naval Academy Graduates' Association dinner in Annapolis, which will be some time early in June. This dinner is given with the idea of maintaining the class spirit formed during the years 1901 to 1905, and if the movements of the fleet will permit it is expected that there will be a large attendance from the fleet. It is also expected that a number of members of the class of 1905 who are now in civilian life and located in the vicinity of New York city will attend. The details of the dinner are being arranged by Mr. Earl Farwell, 59 Wall street, New York city, and Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, U.S.N., navy yard, New York, with the co-operation of Lieut. I. F. Dorch and Lieut. W. R. Furlong. Any information that is desired by members of the class relative to this dinner should be requested of one of these, preferably Lieutenant Farwell or Lieutenant Nimitz, in order that all questions may be answered from the same source.

Lieut. Norman B. Hall, U.S. Coast Guard Service, was "navigating officer" of a hydroaeroplane which made a record for distance covered and duration in a five-passenger flight, flying from Newport News, Va., to Baltimore, Md., on May 6. The machine, a 15-ton, 160-horsepower hydroaeroplane, covered 178 miles without stopping and "landed" in the Patapsco River below Fort McHenry. It was piloted by Capt. Tom Macauley.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., May 11, 1916.

Great sympathy is felt in the garrison for Col. William A. Simpson, whose son-in-law, Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, 5th Field Art., was killed in an accident at El Paso May 7. Colonel Simpson left for El Paso on Monday. His daughter, with her two children, expects to return to live with her father on Governors Island. Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, who has been appointed military observer with the French army, sailed May 10 on the S.S. Finland for England. Mrs. Bradley and Miss Bradley will remain here until next month, when they go to their summer camp at Hague, Lake George.

Col. and Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Bradley, their other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne, Capt. F. J. Miller, Miss Dodds and Mr. and Mrs. George Zabriskie, of New York. Capt. and Mrs. William B. Baker and family have left for Washington, where they have taken a house at Chevy Chase for the summer. Mrs. Austin, of New York, spent last week with her niece, Miss Polly Dodds. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith gave an informal supper for Miss Ada Birmingham on May 7 in the way of a farewell party, as Colonel Birmingham and family are leaving soon for Washington.

Mrs. Halstead Dorey entertained at luncheon on Monday a party of fifty ladies, graduates of Farmington School, members of the well known Farmington Sewing Society. The band played during and after the luncheon. The annual garden party has been appointed for May 26. A second meeting of Governors Island ladies will be held next week to arrange details of committees, etc. The formal hop appointed for the 26th will be on May 24.

Various improvements are being carried out on the island, including the macadamizing of the roads and curbing. The work has now reached the club house and is proceeding northward along the Colonels' Row. An interesting improvement in the club house, in connection with the renovation of the reading room, is the insertion in the outer wall looking toward Buttermilk Channel of a port window from the U.S.S. Maine, presented to the club by Brig. Gen. William M. Black.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 6, 1916.

Mrs. James S. Greene gave a charming luncheon in honor of Mrs. Max C. Tyler, who has recently returned from New Orleans, La., where she spent the winter. Her guests included Mesdames John P. Wheeler, L. H. Watkins, Ralph Hospital, William West, C. E. Swartz, Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser, Mrs. Campbell King and Mrs. Ralph Combs. Capt. and Mrs. D. F. Craig entertained at dinner on Friday in honor of Mrs. McMaster, wife of Captain McMaster, 4th Field Art. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. O. M. Condon, Lieut. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall, Capt. C. H. Lanza and Mr. Cyrus Wilder. The guests later attended the performance of "The Magistrate."

Mrs. Wadsworth, of New York, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tupes the first of the week. Miss Smoke, of Columbia, Mo., was the guest this week of Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman and Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tupes. Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Boyd gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Capt. Ben Lear and Mrs. Christian.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene entertained at dinner on Friday, previous to the presentation of "The Magistrate" at Pope hall. Their guests included Rev. R. K. Pooley and Mrs. Pooley, of Leavenworth. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Spencer had dinner on Friday for Miss Jessy Flanigen, Miss Woods, of Kansas City; Captain Bailey, Lieutenant Blythe, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Stutesman and Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Greene; Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Condon gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Rice, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Minut and Mrs. F. D. Webster; Capt. and Mrs. Julian Dodge had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Welborn.

Capt. Ben Lear, 15th Cav., has reported for duty, to have charge of the Service School Detachment, vice Lieutenant Mann. On April 30 Major and Mrs. Brooke's dinner guests were Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Morrow and Capt. and Mrs. Edgar King. Major and Mrs. Brooke entertained on May 6 at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Meals, Mrs. Robert Day, Capt. H. H. Bailey and Lieut. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall.

Mr. Robert Davis, of Muskogee, Okla., was the guest of his brother, Major Davis, and family. Mrs. Eltinge was hostess for the Tuesday bridge club. Miss Faith Casey, of Kansas City, and Mrs. Sickel, wife of Colonel Sickel, who is visiting

Miss Casey, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Fuller. Mrs. Day, who has spent the last fortnight with her daughter, Mrs. Meals, and Lieutenant Meals, has returned to her home.

The Fort Leavenworth musical circle met Wednesday morning and a program of unusual musical interest was charmingly presented. A guest of the club, Mr. Myron Johnson, of Leavenworth, accompanied by Mrs. Morgan, gave two exquisite solos on the violin, and also played for the chorus, when Mr. Toner, of Leavenworth, assisted with the cello. The chorus never has sung so well, and their numbers were given with great finish, showing the merit of the work done this year under the direction of their instructor, Mr. Rothenberger, of Leavenworth. Mrs. Morgan accompanied the chorus in her usual artistic manner. Miss Beaume read a paper on Nevin, Cadman, Bond and Beach. The other numbers on the program were: "Crescent Moon" and "Tired Hands" (Sanderson), Miss Knight; "In Arcady"—three pastoral scenes: "A Shepherd's Tale," "Lullaby" and "Tournament" (Nevin), Miss Reaume; violin solo, Mr. Myron Johnson; "Doris" and "The Rosary" (Nevin), ladies' chorus.

An entertainment of charm was the luncheon given Thursday for the "mothers" who are visiting in the post, Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller being the hostess. Mesdames Henry A. Greene, Kinzie, Adams, Cheney, Day, Judson, Knight and Robertson were the guests. Miss Barber, of Leavenworth, also attended.

The decorations on Pope hall Saturday afternoon for the dance given by Mesdames Adams, Hope Jones, Daley, Norton, White, Watkins and Swartz, so transformed it into a bower of spring loveliness that one seemed suddenly transported into a wonderful Japanese garden. Quartet tables were ranged about the sides of the room, on each was a French basket filled with pink roses, silver dishes holding pink bon-bons, and a two-course supper was served to the dancers. In green window boxes about the room were pink apple blossoms, the windows were hung in white, and a lattice of apple blossoms draped the curtains. On the stage Mrs. Henry A. Greene presided at the punch percola, the columns of which were twined with the blossoms, and a background, a white lattice intertwined with the lovely pink blooms, being placed at the back of the stage. The footlights were covered with dainty shades, and the length of the stage were placed bowls of lavender lilacs. From the ceiling many Japanese lanterns gaily swung, and brass balls filled with Joss sticks added an Oriental splendor. The party was quite the artistic triumph of the social season, and about 200 guests enjoyed the hospitality of the charming hostesses.

Mrs. Bjornstad gave a small tea on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Day. Mrs. M. S. Jarvis had supper on Sunday in honor of Miss Fleming. Miss Roberta Fleming left on Monday for her home in Fairmount, W. Va. Col. W. A. Holbrook left on Wednesday for his regiment. Others who have joined their regiments are Capt. H. B. Myers, C. C. Winnia, Kirby Walker and George P. Tyner. The garrison, with the exception of the Service School section, seems deserted since the departure of the troops. About the only soldier left is Grant, gazing prophetically from his monument toward the Rio Grande. News has just come of the last Mexican invasion, and one can fancy him stirring in his bronze boots.

Service folk and society people from the city crowded Pope hall Friday evening to witness the presentation of "The Magistrate" by a number of the officers and ladies of the garrison for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Congratulations were hearty on the very great success of the evening's entertainment which will go on record as one of the most artistic and best appointed events of the season. A storm of applause greeted the clever, witty and efficient parlor maid. Others winning generous applause were Lieut. W. R. Scott, as Wyke, the butler; Major S. A. Cheney, as Mr. Bullam, a magistrate; Lieutenant Moreno, as Isidore, a waiter at the Hotel de France; Lieutenant Catron, as Archibald Blond, the proprietor of Hotel de France; Capt. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, as Messiter, inspector of police; Capt. G. P. Tyner, as Harris, a policeman; Lieut. J. S. Greene, as Lugg, the sergeant of police, and Lieut. E. F. Jewett, as Worthington, a clerk, Mulberry police court.

THE ARMY.

S.O., MAY 11, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Second Lieut. Benjamin G. Weir, 4th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Benjamin W. Mills, 9th Inf., to Fort Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

Par. 4, S.O. 101, April 29, 1916, War D., as directs change in assignment of 1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., May 15, 1916, is amended, to take effect June 1, 1916.

Par. 5, S.O. 101, April 29, 1916, War D., as directs change in assignment of 1st Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C., May 15, 1916, is amended, to take effect June 1, 1916.

The following officers relieved duty Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to Columbus and report to 1st Aero Squadron, Signal Corps: Aviation Students 1st Lieut. John F. Curry, 5th Inf., 2d Lieut. Ralph Royce, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Roy S. Brown, 1st Cav.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 40, APRIL 22, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Changes Pars. 148½, 824, 1095, 1185, 1376, 1383 and 1556, Army Regulations.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 5, 1916.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. William P. Burnham, Inf., unassigned, to be colonel from May 1, 1916, vice Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th Inf., retired April 30, 1916.

Major Arthur Johnson, Inf., unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel from May 1, 1916, vice Burnham, promoted.

Capt. George H. Jamerson, 2d Inf., to be major from May 1, 1916, vice Major Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf., detached from proper command.

First Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 12th Inf., to be captain from May 1, 1916, vice Jamerson, 2d Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. William B. Loughborough, 3d Inf., to be first lieutenant from May 1, 1916, vice McNamara, 12th Inf., promoted.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from April 28, 1916: James E. Ash, Mass.; Astley P. C. Ashhurst and James H. Austin, Pa.; Louis de Keyser Belden, N.C.; Bernard J. Benker, Mich.; John W. Boyce and Claude L. Bradford, Pa.; Harry F. Byrnes, Mass.; George F. Adair, Richard T. Atkins and Julius B. Boehm, N.Y.; Walter W. Boardman, Cal.; Ward Brinton, Bert W. Caldwell, Williams B. Cadwalader and Donald W. Cameron, Pa.; Benjamin Van Campen and Brewster C. Doust, N.Y.; Ambrose F. Dowd, N.J.; Blake F. Donaldson and William Darrach, N.Y.; Charles D. Eldred, Ill.; Thomson Edwards, Eldridge L. Eliason and Daniel W. Frye, Pa.; Isaac S. Gellert, at large; Curteneus Gillette, N.Y.; Thomas E. Gutch, Iowa; Edward L. Haines, N.Y.; Walter C. Hill, Ohio; Daniel M. Hoyt, Pa.; Reid Hunt, Mass.; Henry B. Ingle, Pa.; Frank H. Jackson, Me.; Floyd E. Keene, Pa.; Elmer A. Klein, Ohio; Edward B. Krambhaar, Pa.; Peirce H. Leavitt, Mass.; Burton J. Low, N.Y.; Cannon T. A. Lemon, D.C.; John B. Ludy, Pa.; William S. McCann, N.Y.; Archibald A. MacLachlan, Pa.; Thomas W. Maloney, N.Y.; Harrison S. Martland, N.J.;

Alvah S. Miller and Alfred Meyer, N.Y.; Alfred J. Ostheimer, Pa.; William B. Parsons, Jr., N.Y.; George M. Pierol, Thomas C. Peightal and Edmund B. Piper, Pa.; Martin W. Reddan, N.J.; Nathaniel F. Rodman, Va.; George M. Laws, Pa.; Daniel A. Shea, Vt.; Andrew W. Sellards, Mass.; Henry L. K. Shaw and Richmond Stephens, N.Y.; Henry J. Fitz Simmons, Mass.; John R. Simpson, Pa.; Frederick J. Smith, Cal.; Joseph W. Smith, Jr., N.Y.; William J. Taylor, Pa.; Royden M. Vose and John W. Warner, N.Y.; James H. Wright, Mass.; Herbert M. N. Wynne, Md.; John E. Williams, N.J.; William W. Williams, Colo.; Warren Wooden, N.Y.; John A. C. Colston, Victor F. Cullen and Paul W. Clough, Md.; Arthur B. Dayton, Conn.; John Howland, John T. King, Jr., and Winford H. Smith, Md.; Arthur C. Stokes, Neb.; Thomas Linville, D.C.

Nominations received by the Senate May 8, 1916.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from March 13, 1916: Zabdied Boylston Adams, Mass., and Herbert Merton Greene, Ore.

Note.—Drs. Adams and Greene were nominated to the Senate March 20, 1916, for appointment as first lieutenants, M.R.C., by name Zabdied Boylston Adams and Herbert Newton Greene, respectively, and their nominations were confirmed under date of March 28, 1916. This message is submitted for the purpose of correcting an error in the name of each of the nominees.

Nominations received by the Senate May 10, 1916.

Appointments in the Army.

Dental Corps.

Act. Dental Surg. Harry M. Deiber to be dental surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant, from May 7, 1916, to fill an original vacancy.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. David A. Henkes, 16th Inf., to be captain from May 5, 1916, vice Wiegstein, 24th Inf., who died May 4, 1916.

Second Lieut. James W. Peyton, 11th Inf., to be first lieutenant from May 5, 1916, vice Henkes, promoted.

Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Lucien H. Taliaferro, 6th Field Art., to be first lieutenant from May 8, 1916, vice Pritchett, 5th Field Art., who died May 7, 1916.

Second Lieut. Harold H. Bateman, 3d Field Art., to be first lieutenant from May 8, 1916, vice Taylor, 5th Field Art., who died May 7, 1916.

Transfers to Active List of the Army.

Medical Corps.

Major William O. Owen, retired, to the grade of colonel in the Medical Corps, with rank from April 12, 1912.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Ben H. Dorey, retired, to the Cavalry Arm, with his present date of rank.

Second Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, retired, to the grade of first lieutenant in the Cavalry Arm, with rank from Sept. 21, 1908.

Infantry Arm.

Major Lorenzo P. Davison, retired, to the grade of colonel in the Infantry Arm, with rank from Nov. 20, 1914.

Capt. Robert C. Williams, retired, to the grade of lieutenant colonel in the Infantry Arm, with rank from Oct. 2, 1915.

Capt. Harold L. Jackson, retired, to the grade of major in the Infantry Arm, with rank from March 11, 1911.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 6, 1916.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from April 12, 1916: Howard J. Knott, Edwin R. Tenney, Edmund McC. Connelly, Marion C. Palmer, Alonzo B. Middleton, Warren D. Calvin, Edward C. Gow, John K. Ormond, Frank N. Dealy, Frank M. Barker, Frank L. Putnam, Harry E. Foster, George R. Winters, John C. Calhoun, Henry N. Torrey, Charles W. Solover, Lucius W. Hotchkiss, Jesse I. Sloat, Joseph Leidy, Charles V. Carrington, Paul H. Zinkhan, Carrington Williams, Edward D. Piper, John S. Davis, Austen F. Riggs, Emil Altman, Arthur B. Eisenbrey, Frederick Tilney, William E. Bruner, Gordon N. Morrill, Harry R. Wahl, John E. Brooks, Robert L. Maynard, Joseph E. Rowan, George A. Lewis, Sydney R. Miller, Henry B. Slack, Jr., Ralph R. Ryan, Thomas C. Savage, William R. Cubbins, David M. Davis, Peregrine Wroth, Jr., James E. Talley.

Oliver H. P. Pepper, Mordecai R. Bren, George N. Acker, 2d Samuel Swift, George R. Dempsey, Harry E. Isaacs, John W. Sluss, Elliott C. Cutler, Albert A. W. Ghoreyeb, Frederic A. Washburn, Jacob J. Steinfeldt, Edwin I. Bartlett, Theodore C. Janeway, Daniel W. Prentiss, Howard T. Karsner, Charles W. Stone, Albert C. Hirschfeld, Harold C. Herrick, Wilson G. Smillie, Charles B. Sprunt, José P. Bill, Harold E. Eggers, Eben W. Fiske, Archibald McK. Fraser, William J. McDonald, Samuel C. Harvey and Mortimer E. Danforth.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie to be captain.

Second Lieut. Edward Roth, Jr., to be first lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger to be first lieutenant.

Corps of Engineers.

Second Lieuts. Oscar O. Kuentz, William E. R. Covell and Edwin R. Kimble to be first lieutenants.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. MCCAIN, A.G.

Leave seven days to Col. William A. Simpson, A.G. (May 8, E.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Frank H. Lawton, Q.M.C., assistant to the department Q.M., is detailed as Q.M. of the camp for Regular troops to be held at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., during the period June 5 to Oct. 5, 1916. He will proceed to Plattsburg as to arrive there not later than May 5, reporting upon arrival to Major Harry H. Bandholtz, 30th Inf., camp commander, for duty. (May 3, E.D.)

Leave twenty days, about June 1, 1916, to Major George D. Guyer, Q.M.C. (May 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Jesse G. Ferrin, Q.M.C. (appointed May 2, 1916, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Bliss, Texas, to duty at that post. (May 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Karl J. Thompson, Q.M.C. (appointed May 2, 1916, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Chard, Q.M.C. Sergeant Chard will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty, vice Q.M. Sergt. Hardy Hargrove, Q.M.C. (May 4, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Jesse W. Scoggins, Q.M.C., now at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, from further duty at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to Fort Howard, Md., for duty to relieve Sergt. 1st Class James J. Parks, Q.M.C. Sergeant 1st Class Parks to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, on the transport to leave San Francisco June 15. (May 4, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Le Roy N. Woerner, Q.M.C. (appointed May 2, 1916, from sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.), Fort Casswell, N.C., to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (May 9, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Turner R. Sharp, Q.M.C. (appointed May 5, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (May 9, War D.)

Leave two months, about May 31, 1916, to Capt. Paul Giddings, Q.M.C. (May 10, War D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Q.M. Corps are

ordered: Major William H. Bertsch to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty as camp Q.M. Major Willard D. Newbill to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty as camp Q.M. Militia, at that place. Capt. Thomas S. Moorman and John E. Morris to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty as assistants to the Q.M. of that department. (May 10, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave four months, about June 1, 1916, or at such time as his services can be spared, to Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, S.G., with permission to visit South America. (May 8, War D.)

Major Joseph H. Ford and Capt. Roy C. Hefebower, M.C., to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty with the 16th Infantry. (May 4, War D.)

Major William E. Vose, M.C., to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty with the 1st Cavalry. (May 4, War D.)

Leave three months, about June 1, 1916, to Major Reuben B. Miller, M.C. Major Miller will sail for Philippine Islands about Sept. 5, 1916, instead of July 5, 1916, as heretofore ordered. (May 5, War D.)

Major George M. Ekwurzel and Capt. Theodore Lamson and Leon C. Garcia, M.C., to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty. (May 5, War D.)

Capt. Edgar King and Floyd Kramer, M.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty at the base hospital. (May 4, War D.)

The operation of so much of Par. 33, S.O. 105, May 4, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Edgar King, M.C., is suspended until further orders. (May 6, War D.)

Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., from duty at Fort Meade, S.D., to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty. (May 8, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps from duty at the post specified after his name to Columbus, N.M., for duty with Ambulance Company No. 3: Capt. Jacob M. Coffin, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and Daniel F. Maguire, Fort Ontario, N.Y. (May 4, War D.)

Capt. James D. Heysinger, M.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty at the base hospital. (May 9, War D.)

So much of Par. 33, S.O. 105, May 4, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. Edgar King, M.C., is revoked. (May 9, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 43, as amended by Par. 5, S.O. 51, c.s., these headquarters, directing Field Hospital Co. No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7 to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of establishing a camp for officers and non-commissioned officers, Militia, and officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, also a joint camp for field hospital companies and ambulance companies of the Organized Militia, is revoked. (April 27, S.D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 99, April 27, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Li-wellyn P. Williamson, M.C., is revoked. (May 10, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Edward L. Munson, M.C., is detailed member of board of the Medical Corps to determine the results of the preliminary examination of applicants and the final examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps, vice Major Edward R. Schreiner, M.C., relieved. (May 10, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Otto J. Cook, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President, May 5, 1916. (May 4, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Henry C. Bierbower, M.R.C. (May 5, War D.)

First Lieuts. William F. Rice and Charles G. Sinclair, M.R.C., from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (May 5, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Charles S. Bacon, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted, May 8, 1916. (May 8, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Robert E. Schlueter, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted, May 8, 1916. (May 8, War D.)

First Lieut. John D. Brooks, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Meade, S.D., until the return to that post of 1st Lieut. Luke B. Peck, M.R.C., from leave. (May 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward Dowdle, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y. (May 8, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Robert Burns, Jr., M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted, May 10, 1916. (May 9, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Herman S. Rush, D.S., is extended twenty days. (May 4, War D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Harlan L. Thompson, now at Fort Bayard, N.M., from duty in Philippines to Fort Bayard for duty. (May 4, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Acting Dental Surg. James G. Morningstar. (May 9, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Edward A. Lovelly, Jr., H.C., from further temporary duty on the transport Logan when his services are no longer required to his proper station, Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (April 27, Western D.)

Sergt. Walter E. Fender, H.C., Fort Monroe, Va., to duty in connection with Militia of Illinois, June 1, 1916, and will be sent on the date to Chicago, Ill. (May 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Pinkney L. Ogilvie, H.C., Cohutta, Ga., to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (May 9, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. Harry Taylor, C.E., from station and duty in Washington, as soon after July 1, 1916, as his services can be spared, and to Governors Island, N.Y., and take station for duty as Engineer of Eastern Department. (May 4, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about May 18, 1916, to 1st Lieut. John W. Stewart, C.E. (May 8, War D.)

The officers and enlisted men of Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, assigned to Progressive Military Map work in California, fully equipped for field service and survey duty, will proceed on or about April 27 from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to field stations as follows: First Lieut. Dabney O. Elliott and 12 enlisted men to Eureka, Cal.; 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Kimble and 27 enlisted men to Willits, Cal.; Sergt. Ray Perrin and 13 enlisted men to Alderpoint, Cal.; Sergt. Leo Gruzka and 26 enlisted men to Ukiah, Cal. (April 24, Western D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. Dwight K. Shurtliff, O.D., from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N.J., and will proceed via Utica, N.Y., in connection with ordnance matters pertaining to the Savage Arms Company, to San Antonio, Texas, for station and duty as assistant to the ordnance officer of that department. (May 9, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ancil G. Davis, Fort Monroe, Va., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, not later than May 15, 1916, for duty. (May 4, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles Carey, Fort Schuyler, N.Y., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., camp for Regular troops, for temporary duty. (May 8, E.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Andrew J. Duncan, Fort Williams, Me., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., camp for Regular troops, for temporary duty. (May 9, E.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Isaac H. Rigg, Fort Canby, Wash., to the Coast Defenses of Boston, to report not later than Aug. 1, 1916, for duty. (May 9, War D.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 96, War D., April 24, 1916, as relates to Ord. Sergt. Anthony Poyet, is revoked. (May 10, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. James A. Landers to the Coast Defenses of the Cape Fear, instead of to Fort Myer, Va., and Ord. Sergt. Warren C. Beasley to the Coast Defenses of the Columbia, instead of to Fort Warren, Mass. (May 10, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, S.C., from duty as chief of the Aviation Section, S.C. He will remain on duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. (May 5, War D.)

Capt. Virgilus E. Clark and 1st Lieuts. Thomas DeW.

Milling and Byron Q. Jones, aviation officers, Signal Corps, will proceed to the places hereinafter specified for duty pertaining to the inspection of aeroplane factories: Sloane Aeroplane Co., Plainfield, N.J.; L-W-F Engineering Co., Long Island City, N.Y.; Galludet Co., Norwich, Conn.; Eastern Aeroplane Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.; the Curtis Aeroplane Co., Buffalo, N.Y.; Thomas Brothers Co., Ithaca, N.Y.; Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass.; Burgess Aeroplane Co., Marblehead, Mass.; Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Aeromarine Plane and Motor Co., Avondale, N.J., and General Aeronautic Co., New York, N.Y. (May 5, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 1st Cav., about May 19, 1916. (May 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 1st Cav., from duty in office of the judge advocate, Western Department, upon the expiration of leave, to Washington for duty in office of J.A.G. (May 4, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave from June 13 to and including Aug. 1, 1916, to Chaplain Jeremiah A. Lenehan, 4th Cav. (May 9, War D.)

The resignation by Chaplain Jeremiah A. Lenehan, 4th Cav., of his commission is accepted by the President, Aug. 1, 1916. (May 9, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. T. B. DUGAN, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Scott Washington, Troop I, 9th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (May 6, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Sick leave when able to travel after reaching Fort Bliss, Texas, to Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav. (April 24, S.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

COL. A. C. MACOMB, ATTACHED.

Each of the following officers of the 14th Cavalry is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to join his regiment: Capt. Kirby Walker, George P. Tyner, Charles C. Winnia and Rowland B. Ellis. (May 6, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave two months to Capt. Morton C. Mumma, Cav. (May 8, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. Albert K. C. Palmer, 1st Field Art. (May 6, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

First Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, 3d Field Art., from temporary duty with Militia, May 16, 1916, to Tobyhanna, Pa., and rejoin his proper command. (May 4, War D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art. (May 5, War D.)

Sick leave three months to Lieut. Col. Charles T. Mencher, 3d Field Art. (May 10, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Capt. Charles S. Blakely, 5th Field Art., inspector-instructor, will proceed on May 16, 1916, from New Orleans, La., to Tobyhanna, Pa., Camp of Instruction for Field Artillery, for temporary duty. (May 8, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Leave from May 15 to Aug. 14, 1916, is granted Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., 6th Field Art. (May 4, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., upon his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave granted, will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (May 4, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Frank W. Coe, C.A.C., upon his arrival in United States and upon the expiration of the leave granted, will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty as fort commander, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (May 4, War D.)

Sick leave for fourteen days, effective about May 8, 1916, to Capt. William R. Bettison, C.A.C. (May 6, E.D.)

Leave three months, effective about June 4, 1916, to visit the Bermuda Islands, to Capt. William H. Raymond, C.A.C. (May 6, E.D.)

First Lieut. Augustus Norton, C.A.C., from duty on the staff of the commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, about June 13, 1916, and will then report to the coast defense commander for assignment to a company. (May 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter P. Boatwright, C.A.C., from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, about May 31, and then report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for assignment to a company. (May 4, War D.)

First Lieut. William R. Nichols, C.A.C., from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, about May 31, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston, for assignment to a company. Lieutenant Nichols is relieved from assignment as instructor, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., on the date specified. (May 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C., from his present duties in Tokyo, Japan, July 19, 1916, to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for assignment to a company. (May 4, War D.)

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Green, C.A.C., upon his arrival in United States. (May 5, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 101, April 29, 1916, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for assignment to a company, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Peck to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for assignment to a company. (May 6, War D.)

Leave two months to 2d Lieut. Spencer B. Lane, C.A.C. (May 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lawrence A. McLaughlin, C.A.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (May 5, War D.)

Leave four months, upon relief from present duties, to 1st Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C. (May 9, War D.)

Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., will report in person to Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination. (May 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank D. Applin, C.A.C., from assignment to the 136th Co., C.A.C., placed on the unassigned list, and detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., and report June 8, 1916, for duty. (May 10, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Robert Davidson, C.A.C. (appointed May 3, 1916, from sergeant, 155th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be assigned to duty by the C.O., Coast Defenses of Pensacola. (May 6, War D.)

First Sergt. Thomas Cleary, 18th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (May 10, War D.)

Capt. John J. Buckley, 135th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Totten, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (May 10, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

COL. H. L. ROBERTS, ATTACHED.

Capt. Thomas R. Harker, 2d Inf., is detailed in Q.M. Corps, May 24, 1916, and will report not later than May 15 for duty as assistant to the Q.M. of that department. (May 4, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

First Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 3d Inf., to Fort Slocum, N.Y., with a view to examination for detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (May 8, War D.)

Par. 25, S.O. 100, April 28, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 3d Inf., is revoked. Upon arrival in United States Captain Merrill will join his regiment, as directed in

Par. 54, S.O. 88, April 14, 1916, War D. (May 10, War D.) Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf. (May 10, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Sergt. Wilbur E. Greene, Co. I, 7th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at El Paso, Texas, and will repair to his home. (May 6, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

HEADQUARTERS 9TH U.S. INFANTRY,

Camp U.S. Troops, Laredo, Texas,

G.O. 16, May 2, 1916.

The Regimental Commander takes pleasure in publishing the following letter for the information of the members of the regiment and those who served with the regiment during the period it was commanded by Colonel Crane:

1815 North Palmetto Avenue, San Antonio, Texas,

April 29, 1916.

From: Col. C. J. Crane, 9th Inf.

To: The Commanding Officer, 9th Inf.

Subject: Farewell to the 9th Infantry.

1. By operation of law I will be placed on the retired list tomorrow, thus severing my connection with the 9th Infantry.

2. I take this occasion to express my great appreciation of the loyal and efficient support given me as colonel of the regiment, by officers and enlisted men alike.

3. I have unwavering confidence that the regiment's proud record will continue to be maintained in the future, just the same as it has been in the past.

4. My best wishes will always go with the regiment, which I have been proud to command so long.

C. J. CRANE.

By order of Major Lee:

REUBEN SMITH, Captain, 9th Infantry, Adjutant.

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 10th Inf. (May 5, War D.)

Leave twenty days to Capt. James N. Pickering, 10th Inf. (May 10, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave one month, about May 15, 1916, to Capt. John B. Schoeffel, 11th Inf., Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. (April 25, S.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Lieut. Roy W. Winton, 14th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (April 27, Western D.)

Under exceptional circumstances a leave for twenty days, about April 19, is granted to 2d Lieut. Omar N. Bradley, 14th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash. (April 26, Western D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Leave one month, about May 1, 1916, to Capt. Elliot Caziare, 16th Inf. (April 24, S.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. R. NOYES.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 17th Inf., is extended one month and ten days, on account of sickness. (May 4, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 17th Inf., from duty at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., July 15, 1915, to join regiment. (May 6, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

The name of 1st Lieut. James H. Laubach, 19th Inf., is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, June 15, 1916, and the name of 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, Inf., is removed, June 14. Lieutenant Turner is relieved from his present duties with Militia, June 15, 1916. (May 6, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Leave fifteen days, upon his relief from his present duties, to Major Wilson Chase, 21st Inf. (May 9, War D.)

Leave four months, about June 23, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson, 21st Inf. (May 10, War D.)

Upon the expiration of the leave granted 1st Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson, 21st Inf., will report at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (May 10, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

First Sergt. George Ourm, Co. G, 23d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at El Paso, Texas, and will repair to his home. (May 9, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

Par. 5, S.O. 89, April 15, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., is revoked. (May 5, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Second Lieut. Harvey H. Fletcher, 29th Inf., having reported, is attached for duty at these headquarters, to date of sailing of transportation to his proper station. (May 4, E.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Major Irvin L. Hunt, Bureau of Insular Affairs (captain of Infantry), from duty as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, June 13, 1916. (May 8, War D.)

Capt. James M. Kibrough, Jr., Inf., from present duties with Militia, to take effect June 12, 1916. (May 4, War D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 108, May 8, 1916, War D., is so amended as to relieve Major Irvin L. Hunt, Bureau of Insular Affairs (captain of Infantry), from duty as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War D., Sept. 11, 1916. (May 10, War D.)

GENERAL SERVICE, INFANTRY.

Sergt. Robert M. Travis, general service, Infantry, is placed upon the retired list at Nashville, Tenn., and will repair to his home. (May 9, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, retired, from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital to his proper station. (May 5, War D.)

Capt. Hugh La F. Applewhite, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., to take effect June 1, 1916. (May 10, War D.)

Capt. Hugh La F. Applewhite, retired, from duty at the University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., May 31. (May 10, War D.)

BOARDS OF

ments from which they are transferred will remain therewith until further orders:

Capt. George B. Pritchard, jr., 10th Cav., to 15th, June 22, 1916.
Capt. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., to 15th, June 6, 1916.
Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav., to 4th, June 6, 1916.
Capt. Theodore B. Taylor, 5th Cav., to 4th, June 21, 1916.
First Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 10th Cav., to 15th, Aug. 5, 1916.
Second Lieut. John E. Lewis, 10th Cav., to 15th, June 6, 1916.
Second Lieut. Jerome W. Howe, 10th Cav., to 4th, June 6, 1916.
Col. Lucien G. Berry, 4th Field Art., to 1st, May 14, 1916.
Capt. Elliot Caziare, 16th Inf., to 2d, May 22, 1916.
Second Lieut. Ireland S. Devore, 17th Inf., to 25th, May 23, 1916. (May 9, War D.)

ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers is assigned as indicated after his name, on the date specified: Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Cav., to 11th Cav., June 19, 1916; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, Cav., to 11th Cav., June 7, 1916; 1st Lieut. William H. Garrison, jr., Cav., to 14th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, Cav., to 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James H. Van Horn, Inf., to 22d Inf., May 23, 1916; 1st Lieut. Gordon R. Catts, Inf., to 6th Inf., Aug. 3, 1916; 1st Lieut. William T. MacMillan, Inf., to 11th Inf., July 5, 1916; 1st Lieut. John P. Bubb, Inf., to 16th Inf.

Each officer upon his relief from present duties and upon the expiration of any leave will join regiment to which assigned. (May 5, War D.)

WAR COLLEGE INSTRUCTORS.

The following officers, members of the present class at the Army War College, will report to the president of the War College for duty as assistant instructors during the session of 1916-1917: Lieut. Col. Henry Jervy, C.E., Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., and Major Dwight E. Aultman, 6th Field Art. (May 8, War D.)

RELIEVED FROM WAR COLLEGE.

The following officers are relieved from duty at the Army War College, June 30, 1916, and will then, or upon the expiration of any leave, join the stations to which they are or may be assigned: Col. Thomas Cruse, Q.M.C., Lieut. Col. Frank L. Winn, 16th Inf., Lieut. Col. George P. Howell, C.E., Lieut. Col. Lucius L. Duffee, Inf., Majors Edson A. Lewis, Inf., Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., Lutz Wahl, 3d Inf., Hanson E. Ely, 7th Inf., Edward Sigerfoos, 7th Inf., Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav., Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 18th Inf., George P. White, 7th Cav., Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., William T. Johnston, 8th Cav., and Marcus B. Stokes, 14th Inf. (May 8, War D.)

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The Army transport Dix sailed from Seattle, Wash., May 8, with one sergeant, 17th Infantry; one private, 1st Infantry; one, 9th, two, 4th Cavalry; and five, 1st Field Artillery, for Honolulu; three privates, 2d Field Artillery; one, 15th Cavalry, for Manila.

The Army transport Kilpatrick sailed from Canal Zone for New York May 5 with Cols. S. Mallory, 29th, Miller, 1st Inf.; Major Learnard, Adjutant General; Captains Jones and Roberts, Lieutenant Sumner, 10th Inf.; Captain Eddy, Lieutenants Mix and Campbell, Coast Art.; Captain Duncan, Med. Corps; Captain Dillen, Engrs.; Captains Goodale, Supplee, Wells, Lieutenants Atkins, Whelan and Goodwin, 29th Inf.; Captain Stewart, Lieutenant Brown, 5th Inf.; and Lieutenant Reed, Navy, aboard.

PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORT THOMAS.

Following is the passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Thomas, which sailed May 5, 1916, from San Francisco:

First class, for Honolulu—Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., and wife; Major E. S. Wright, 1st Cav., mother and maid (colored); Capt. L. L. Gregg, Inf., wife and child; 1st Lieut. O. H. Schrader, C.A.C., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. Hornsby Evans (a.d.c. General Evans); 1st Lieut. H. B. Keen, 17th Inf., wife and infant; 1st Lieut. O. M. Baldinger, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. G. H. Herwig, 12th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Raymond E. McQuillin, 3d Cav.; 3d Lieut. G. U. Stewart, U.S.C.G.; Mr. S. C. Huber, U.S. District Attorney, and wife; Mrs. H. S. Simpson and two children (family, teacher, Hawaii); Mrs. John O. Grady (mother-in-law of Lieut. J. B. Richardson, 2d Inf.); C. Vance Rice, ship draftsman, U.S.N.; Miss Evelyn Hodges (daughter, Col. Hodges, U.S.A.); Mrs. Douglas McCaskey and two children (family, Captain, 4th Cav.).

For Manila—Major William H. Hay, 4th Cav., and wife; Paym. James S. Beecher, U.S.N.; Capt. Henry H. Moore, Phil. Scouts; Capt. R. Korman, E. Scouts; daughter and sister; 1st Lieut. R. Donovan, C.A.C., wife and child; 1st Lieut. John E. Mort, 2d Field Art.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Dority, Phil. Scouts; 1st Lieut. Philip Caldwell, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. K. Boles, 1st Cav., wife and mother-in-law; 1st Lieut. John H. Van Vliet, 18th Cav., wife and infant; 1st Lieut. Edward W. Austin, Phil. Scouts, and wife; Ensigns Alfred M. Balsey, Edmund W. Burroughs, Conrad D. Fry, Carl H. Jones, Thomas C. Slingluff and Philip R. Weaver, U.S.N.; Chief Corp. T. O. Covell, U.S.N., and wife; Gunner Herbert J. Meneratti, U.S.N., and wife; Miss Carrie L. Howard, Army Nurse Corps; Mary H. Bethold and Frances McDonald, Navy Nurse Corps; Charles F. Boldt, quartermaster special, U.S.N.; Mrs. Ralph M. T. Pennell and two children (family, Lieut., 5th Field Art.); Mrs. A. Kleitz and child (family, Lieut., Phil. Scouts); Mrs. Elizabeth Brimmer (mother, Clerk, U.S.N.); Charles J. Bott, secretary, Y.M.C.A., and wife; George W. Brower, Q.M.C., and wife; Maitland A. Thompson, acting pay clerk, U.S.N.; Paul McRae, marshal, U.S. Court, China; Mrs. E. A. Colson (wife, Director Civil Service, P.I.); Mrs. A. M. de la Cantera (mother, employee Ins. Serv.); Mrs. Hayes Hall and infant (family, employee Ins. Serv.); Grover E. Heyler, Insular employee; Nat Hynes, Insular employee, and wife; Mrs. Fremont Morse and daughter (family, Insular employee); Edward J. Murphy, Insular employee, and wife; Luther Becker, Insular employee, and wife; Miss Mary B. Viley (daughter, employee Civil Service, P.I.); Matthew D. Ashe, employee Insular Service; Capt. Harvey Adams, Phil. Constabulary; Capt. Harry J. Hawkins, Phil. Constabulary, wife and child.

For Guam—Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N.; Surg. Allan E. Peck, U.S.N., wife and two children; Jennie N. Johnson, Eleanor Lawrence and Nellie M. Sherzinger, Navy Nurse Corps; Rev. A. U. Logan, wife and two children (missionary party); R. E. Ames (employee, Atkins, Kroll and Q.M.G. Co., San Francisco-Guam); Frank Hunter and Irwin Rolley (employees, Commercial Pacific Cable Co.).

Second class, for Honolulu—Q.M. Sergt. William J. Murphy, Q.M.C., wife and three children; Q.M. Sergt. Omer G. Paquet, Q.M.C., and wife; Sergt. 1st Cl. Ralph W. French, H.C., and wife; Q.M. Sergt. C. C. Carroll, U.S.M.C., wife and infant; Mrs. William H. Cook and two children (family, Sergt., C.A.C.); Mrs. William H. Shirley (wife, Sergt., 2d Inf.); Miss Lucy Tenenbaum (sister, Gunner's Mate, 1st Cl., Navy); Miss Elizabeth Campbell (governess, family of Major Guy Palmer, 25th Inf.); Mrs. Augusta Kruse (cook, family of Captain Macnab, 25th Inf.).

Second class, for Manila—Q.M. Sergt. Frank R. Burgess, Q.M.C., and wife; Q.M. Sergt. William S. Edgar, Q.M.C., wife and two children; Q.M. Sergt. Hardy Hargrove, Q.M.C., wife and child; Q.M. Sergt. A. A. Whetzel, Q.M.C., and wife; Chief Musician William J. Stannard, 13th Inf., and wife; Mrs. Alva E. Baxter and infant (family, Sergt., Aero Squadron, Signal Corps); Mrs. Francis Benedict (wife, Sergt., C.A.C.); Mrs. M. H. Brown (wife, Sergt., 9th Cav.); Mrs. Hugh T. Campbell (wife, Corp., 15th Cav.); Mrs. Walter J. Moffett (wife, Sergt., C.A.C.); Mrs. W. O. Stevers (wife, Sergt., 13th Inf.); Mrs. Charles C. Susemihl (wife, Pvt. Sig. Corps); Mrs. K. B. Watts (wife, Sergt., C.A.C.); Mrs. Colin A. Campbell and two children (family, Sergt., U.S.M.C.); Mrs. P. S. Wandel (wife, Machinist's Mate, U.S.N.); Anna Irwin (nurse with Mrs. R. M. T. Pennell); Patricia Advincula (Filipino

servant formerly with Captain Knudsen, 25th Inf.); 1st Class Sergt. Neville Craig, H.C., retired; 1st Sergt. B. P. Levenhoup, U.S.A., retired.

In troops class there were for Honolulu, forty casuals and recruits Army; for Manila, 203 casuals and recruits Army; for Honolulu, five casuals and recruits, U.S.M.C.; for Guam, twenty-one casuals and recruits, U.S.M.C.; for Manila, twenty-two casuals and recruits, U.S.M.C.

THE TRIP OF THE TRANSPORT SHERMAN.

Manila, P.I., April 2, 1916.

The U.S. Army transport Sherman, which sailed March 6 under flying colors, amid shoutings of good-byes, the waving of handkerchiefs and varied colored bouquets of San Francisco's beautiful flowers, is naturally the object of much interest to relatives of 852 souls on board, so we are fairly gushing over with an enthusiastic desire to tell about it all in print.

Through a calm Pacific Ocean, cool days and wonderful moonlight nights, we made the eight days' sail to Honolulu, disembarking there thirty-seven first cabin, fifty-four second cabin and 216 troop passengers, also eighty-two tons of cargo and fourteen sacks of mail. We took aboard here for Manila twenty-nine first cabin, nine second cabin passengers and one troop, and for Guam two first class passengers. Here friends with automobiles were down to meet most of the passengers en route to the Philippines and rides to Forts Shafter, Schofield, De Russy, Kamehameha and Ruger were enjoyed. The marvelous trip to "Pali" was also taken. A brief time spent at the Aquarium, where the fish are as wonderfully brilliant in coloring as the flowers of the Paradise of the Pacific, and the many attractions at Waikiki Beach, dinners and dances at the hotels kept us busy for the one and a half days. Not the least interesting feature was the diving of the Hawaiian boys for the last of our American coins that we threw from the transport into the ocean, and to see the many nationalities in their varied native costumes, and the departing passengers, men and women, loaded down with garlands of all kinds and colors of flowers, which are called "leis."

Our voyage of fourteen days to Guam was replete with interesting incidents. The winners of the athletic events held March 25 were Pvt. J. J. Jordan in the obstacle race, receiving the prize of \$2; Pvt. John Martin, potato race, \$2; Pvt. Harry Brown, goose step, \$1; Pvt. S. A. Warren, pillow fight, \$2; Pvt. Frank McKinzie, cracker break, \$2; Pvt. L. S. Moore, cracker race, \$2. Pvt. J. H. Martin, captain, 7th Co. team, in the tug-of-war won two boxes of cigars as prize.

Two card parties were given by the officers and their wives, when highest scores were made at bridge by Mesdames Smith, Van Deusen, De Court, Rutherford, Rand, Mygatt and Hagood. The hop given on deck was a jolly affair, the music being furnished by two or three of the musicians among the ship's crew. The pretty summer gowns of the ladies and the white uniforms of the officers made an effective scene on board ship. The soldiers gave an entertainment that held the attention of the entire ship load while the following program was successfully carried out, with many encores: Rag, Pork Chop Dream, Private Simcoe; recitation, "The Human Voice," poem by the author, Private Ellis; Song Patner, Private Martin, assisted by Sergeant Weinberger, Q.M.C.; vaudeville skit, "The Haunted House," Privates Simcoe, 9th Cav., and Sutton, 9th Cav.; selection, okarin and banjo, Private Russi, Q.M.C.; quintette, Privates Hollingsworth, Moore, Sims, Simcoe and Sutton, 9th Cav.

Off Guam the battleship Brooklyn was lying, having been ordered to China, and several marines were taken from our transport aboard her for such duty. Courtesies were extended by officers on board both ships and the exchange of visits was a pleasure. Many of our passengers then went ashore at Guam, calling upon Governor Maxwell at the Palace and enjoying the beautiful automobile ride over the island and through the post.

We are now sighting land; we have packed up our few belongings in our state rooms, receiving wireless messages of greetings from friends in and about Manila; we will gladly go down the gang plank to our fate Sunday afternoon, April 2, but not without giving a vote of thanks to the master, Capt. Frank Hall, and Chief Steward Hannigan for the watchful care and consideration, but on the sea, as well as on land, there is ever present a little Army of knackers!

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Oct. 1, 1916.

	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Transports S.F.		about	about	about	
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13
Sheridan	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

	Leave	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Transports Manila		about	about	about	
Sherman	April 15	April 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	22
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 12	23

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Sailed for Manila via Panama March 31, 1916; left Honolulu, H.T., May 8.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., May 8 for Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—At New York.

LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

LISCUM—At Manila.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At Manila, P.I.

SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., April 15 for San Francisco; left Honolulu, H.T., May 8.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., May 5 for Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At Manila, P.I.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.

1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. T. H. Jones, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Pier 12, East River, New York.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Port Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 141st Co., C.A.C. At Fort Adams, R.I.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD—2d Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY NOTES.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., April 15, 1916.

Major Caldwell gave a dinner party on Tuesday at the Army and Navy Club for Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Major Uline, Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Van Deusen. Mrs. Barry, wife of General Barry, gave a delightful "at home" on Friday, at which most of the ladies of the Army set in and around Manila were present. Gen. and Mrs. Liggett gave a dinner on Friday in honor of Mrs. Bankhead, who leaves this week for the States. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Fitch, Capt. and Mrs. Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Captain Bankhead and Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson on Saturday gave a large buffet supper. Lieutenant Evans was host at tea on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Lynch, Lieut. and Mrs. Nulsen, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure and Miss Virginia Lynch. Major and Mrs. Jones entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Major Uline, Major Cloman and Captain Martin. Lieutenant Jacobs gave a supper party at the Officers' Club on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Humphrey, Dickman, Allen and Pearce and Mr. Potter.

Major and Mrs. Jones had as their house guest this week Captain Boiseau, of Camp Stotsenburg. Miss Jessie Morse, of Batangas, entertained a large party of young people at a jolly house party this week. Among those present from Manila and McKinley were the Misses Grant, Jones, Clark and Gallagher, Captains Oliver and Morrow, Lieutenants Stokely, Buckner, Johnson and McMillan and Dr. Wilson, U.S.N. Capt. and Mrs. Burt gave a tea on Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Gurovitz, Miss Abbott, Colonel Morrow, Captain Skelton, Captain Abbott and Lieutenant Buckner. Major and Mrs. Knowlton gave a buffet supper on Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Reese and Miss Bockoff, entertaining Gen. and Mrs. Liggett and some forty others.

Col. and Mrs. Shunk had dinner in honor of Chaplain and Mrs. Southerland and for Dr. and Mrs. Edwards and Capt. and Mrs. Mumma. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall entertained twelve friends at tea on Wednesday. Miss Virginia Lynch gave a supper party on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Barton, Capt. and Mrs. Lynch, Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley, Colonel Arrasmith, Major Uline and Lieutenant Stokely. Mrs. Shunk has had as her house guest this week Mrs. Sayre, of Camp Stotsenburg.

Mrs. Birkett gave a tiffin on Monday in compliment to Miss Natalie Campbell and for the Misses Laura Jones, Polly Young, Margaret Knight, Lila McDonald and Mary Lee Gallagher. Mrs. Knowlton visited Mrs. Peck, of Corregidor, for a few days this week. Dr. Vaughn gave a dinner party at the Army and Navy Club on Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Everett. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Surles and Lieutenant Chipman.

Judge and Mrs. Crossfield had dinner on Monday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Nelson, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Apington, wife of Lieutenant Apington, 15th Cav. Mrs. Reese and her niece, Miss Mildred Bockoff, left Tuesday for Baguio, where they will spend several weeks before joining Major Reese at his new station at Parang. Major and Mrs. Jones entertained at tea at the Polo Club on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad and Majors Uline and Caldwell. Mrs. Shunk gave a tea on Tuesday for Mesdames Farr and Sayre, of Camp Stotsenburg. Col. and Mrs. Hinds had dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Hof, Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Ingersoll and Colonel Morrow. Lieut. and Mrs. William R. White and son, of Los Baños, were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gill before sailing on the transport Merritt for China and Japan.

Mrs. George S. Young and Miss Polly Young left last week for Baguio, for the hot season. Lieutenant Hammond has been elected secretary of the Officers' Club, to fill the vacancy created by the departure of Lieutenant Marshall for the States. Lieutenant Talbot succeeds Captain Reese as treasurer. Col. and Mrs. Burr gave a tea at the Polo Club on Sunday. Mrs. Everett Barlow and son left last week for Baguio, to remain several months. Lieut. and Mrs. Emile V. Cutrer have been house guests of Lieutenant Baade until settled in quarters.

Major and Mrs. Weeks had dinner Tuesday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Major and Mrs. Jones, Colonel Gordon and Major Caldwell. Gen. and Mrs. Morrison are to arrive some time this month from China. General Morrison will be commanding officer at Fort McKinley. Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Lynch, Miss Lynch, Colonel Arrasmith, Colonel Smith and Major Uline. Lieutenant Mallon had tea at the Polo Club on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Maubergue, the Misses Poore and Lieutenants Pigott and McMillan. Capt. and Mrs. Allen had Sunday supper at the club for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Major and Mrs. Weeks; Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall and Lieutenants Maddox and Everts. Lieut. and Mrs. Maubergue had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Col. and Mrs. Poore, Capt. and Mrs. Dickman, the Misses Poore and Lieutenants McMillan and McDonald.

Mrs. Martin and daughter, Kelsey, returned this week from a month's trip to Baguio. Major Cloman entertained at tea at the Polo Club on Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall and Major Caldwell. Capt. and Miss Abbott gave a delightful bridge-dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Major Carr and Lieutenant Stokely. Mrs. Knowlton gave a bridge party on Monday for Mesdames Aitkin, Jones, Peck, Kauffman, Allen, Dickman and Stewart. Capt. and Mrs. Black had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Koester, Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Major Cloman and Captain Conrad.

Lieut. and Mrs. Maubergue gave a tea on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Poore, the Misses Poore and Lieutenants Jacob, Everts and Barlow. Capt. and Mrs. Reese had Sunday supper at the club for Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Mesdames Peck and Kauffman and Lieutenants O'Neill and McDonald. Capt. and Mrs. Dickman had Sunday supper for Col. and Mrs. Poore, Lieut. and Mrs. Maubergue, the Misses Poore, Major Cloman and Lieutenants Mallon and Jacob. Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley gave a dinner on Monday in honor of Captain Longstreet and Capt. and Mrs. Black, Mr. Wolfson and Miss Wolfson. Col. and Mrs. Shunk left this week for Baguio to spend the hot season. Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Capt. and Mrs. Bankhead, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad and Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley spent the week-end at Calamba, as house guests of Mr. Lowenstein.

Major Cloman gave a dinner party Monday for Major and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall and Major Caldwell. Lieut. and Mrs. Rufus H. Hagood, M.C., and family, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Tarleton, have left for station at Camp Stotsenburg. Miss Mary Lee Gallagher, daughter of Major Gallagher, and Miss Margaret Knight, daughter of Colonel Knight, were passengers on the transport Merritt for China and Japan. Col. and Mrs. Hutcheson had dinner Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Burr, Col. and Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Birkett and Colonel Gordon.

Lieut. and Mrs. K. G. Eastham have been house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Paine until settled in quarters. Mrs. Barton is spending several weeks at Camp John Hay. Among the McKinley people who were passengers on the Chio Maru, which went on the rocks last week off the China coast, were Mrs. Cloman and her niece, Miss Natalie Campbell, and Mrs. McClelland. News of their safe landing at Hong Kong speedily reached their families here. Lieutenant McDowell left this week for a month's trip to Baguio. Lieut. and Mrs. Outrer, recent guests of Lieutenant Baade, are now settled in quarters on this post.

A baseball league has been formed among the different Army teams this year and much interest is being taken in the various games which are played at Stotsenburg, Corregidor and McKinley.

On Wednesday afternoon there was an unusually large number of tea parties on the Astoria of the Officers' Club, due to the added attraction of the clay pigeon shoot between the Infantry and Cavalry teams. Music was furnished by the 15th Cavalry band. On Monday afternoon there was an attractive hop given for the post children at the Officers' Club. Capt. and Mrs. James H. Como have arrived on the post for station with the 8th Infantry. Major and Mrs. Jones left on the transport to-day for a trip to China and Japan.

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If the services of additional U.S. Cavalry should later be required on the border it may be necessary to abandon the military training camps this year. All the joint Militia camps have been so abandoned on account of the lack of troops to conduct them. Batteries D, E and F, 3d Field Art., were on their way from Fort Myer to Tobyhanna to open the National Guard Field Artillery instruction camp when the orders were received from the Secretary to hold themselves in readiness for service on the border. The officers' camp at Tobyhanna, which was to have been held from May 21 to June 4, has been abandoned. There is a bill appropriating \$200,000 for Na-

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tional Guard Field Artillery camps pending in the Senate. This has already passed the House, and if it should pass the Senate the battery school at Tobyhanna for the Militia will be held. All detached officers that are available will be sent to Tobyhanna to instruct the Militia.

Not only has every available signal troop in the United States been ordered into Mexico, but some troops have been brought from the Panama Canal and from Hawaii. The work of keeping up its line of communication has been one of the most difficult tasks that the Army has undertaken in Mexico, and as a result great demands have been made upon the Signal Corps. The Signal Corps now has a telegraph line extending from Columbus, N.M., to San Antonio, Mexico, a distance of 304 miles into the interior of the country. Part of the way it is on the ground or rests upon improvised poles.

Lieut. Col. William P. Burnham, U.S.A., commanding the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, has been instructed to report on the advisability of establishing a military training camp at San Juan, similar to that instituted at Plattsburg, N.Y. This action is the result of a request made by a number of Porto Ricans for the establishment of a training camp. Many Americans and Porto Ricans who are members of the American Legion and other defense societies have organized informally and have asked permission of the officials of the Legion to form a branch of the organization.

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ON FIRM GROUND.

In his note of May 8 to the German government President Wilson stands on firm ground. He has confined his reply to the German note of May 4 chiefly to the question of international law as affecting the rights of neutrals on the high seas and in connection with the submarine policy of the German government, which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always insisted should be the only basis of our contention in the matter. The President's note is simple in language, straightforward in meaning, and courteous in tone. It has an air of finality such as has accompanied none of the preceding notes in the year that has elapsed since the Lusitania was sunk. It accepts in good faith the German government's statement that it "has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals," but declares firmly that "the Government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany."

As to Germany's contentions that the Government of the United States should "demand and insist that the British government shall forthwith observe the rules of international law universally recognized before the war, as are laid down in the notes presented by the Government of the United States to the British government Dec. 28, 1914, and Nov. 5, 1915," President Wilson makes the only reply that could be expected of so insolent a demand. He declares that he cannot entertain nor discuss for a moment such a question with the Imperial German Government. As for the suggestion contained in the closing words of the German note that "should steps taken by the Government of the United States not attain the object it desires, to have the laws of humanity followed by all belligerent nations, the German government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision," President Wilson courteously passed this over as he did the impertinence in the reference to the German government's esteem for humanity. This is a state document of which the people of the United States can well be proud and to which they can subscribe in spirit, words and actions.

NO AGREEMENT ON ARMY BILL.

The Senate and House conferees are making such slow progress toward an agreement on the details of the Army Reorganization bill, H.R. 12766, that the measure may be referred again to both houses for further instructions. The Senate conferees having yielded on the Regular Army amendment as to numbers, refuse to yield on other points. The present prospect is that for the Regular Army the conferees will agree upon a minimum force of about 175,000 men, with the Senate's elastic provisions, under which the President, even in time of peace, could order the regiments recruited to full strength, totaling about 216,000 men. This would be about the strength of the original Chamberlain bill, as reported to the Senate, before the Brandegee amendment, increasing the maximum to 250,000 men, was adopted.

The difference between the conferees is not now so much on the strength of the Army as in regard to its organization. The provisions for the organization of the General Staff and the divisional organization are not yet agreed upon; also the details of the government nitrate plant. The conferees have not yet agreed on the plan for liberalizing the instruction camp of the Plattsburg type.

Backed by the strong vote of the House against the Volunteer Army section, Chairman Hay, of the House committee, is insisting that it should be thrown out by the conference committee. Although the provision has gained strength in the Senate since its adoption, the Senate conferees are beginning to doubt the wisdom of insisting upon another vote on Section 56. An effort is being made to secure the adoption by the conferees of a compromise substitute for the section, but slow progress is being made in this direction. The advocates of the Volunteer Army are discouraged at the President's apparent indifference. He has expressed himself as favoring Section 56, but he has not exerted the influence of his administration in its behalf.

Although the details have not been worked out, the conferees on the Army bill have agreed to provide for an educational system in the Regular Army. The plan proposed by Senator Hoke Smith in his amendment to the bill will be followed. It is understood that Secretary of War Baker has taken a personal interest in this feature of the bill. He believes that the Army can be made more attractive if young men are given some educational advantages while serving. A number of plans for this educational feature have been suggested

from time to time by members of the General Staff, although no formal report has ever been submitted on the subject. The German army maintains an educational system even during the war; and under its compulsory system Switzerland educates enlisted men in the common branches before they are given their training in the ranks. It is generally admitted that a higher standard of education is necessary to make good soldiers under modern conditions of warfare.

THE OBSTRUCTIONIST HOUSE.

The people of the United States, the President, and the Senate, are of one mind toward the need of increasing the size of our Army. They recognize the fact that present circumstances in Europe and Mexico call for immediate action in this respect; that it is the logic of our international relations. Yet the House of Representatives, headed by Mr. Hay, of Virginia, stands absolutely opposed to a recognition of either fact or logic. It has voted down the Senate amendments to the Army Reorganization bill giving the Army a strength of 250,000 men, and the proposition for the raising of a Volunteer Army. Against the popular voice, against the good counsel of the President, against conditions on our border that have stripped our military posts all over the country of mobile troops, made inroads upon the Coast Artillery and necessitated a first call on the National Guard, the House of Representatives stands as the one obstacle to a program that is based on stern need. And the only argument Chairman Hay could bring to aid his obstructionist tactics was that the President had been able to "keep the country out of war"; that "there is no European nation coming across the seas to demand an indemnity from the United States"; and that "it is not necessary to place upon our citizens the burden of maintaining 250,000 men in the Regular Army."

In the speech he made to a delegation from the American Union Against Militarism in Washington on May 8, President Wilson made answer to this spirit of obstruction displayed by the House of Representatives in language that represents the opinions and the aspirations of the great mass of the American people. He expressed his fundamental disagreement with the anti-preparedness advocates and drew a sharp distinction between universal military training, which would enable the independent people of the country to bear arms effectively for their rights, and universal military service, which might put the force of the country under the control of the few. Even in regard to universal service he said he was open to conviction, using the homely phrase that his mind was "to let" on that subject. He intimated that he advocated stronger national defenses to strengthen the hands of the United States should the time come for its good offices in restoring the peace of the world. And on this point President Wilson made the admirable statement that a "country regarded as helpless is apt in general counsel to be regarded as negligible."

That is the position, it would seem, the House of Representatives wishes to place us in; to be a "negligible country." Plainly that body stands alone in this attitude; for it is not the ambition of the people of the United States of America to play such a rôle. Its great wealth, its population, its economic status as the source of much of the world's needs, all make it imperative that our country should not be put in the light of being a "negligible country." In all respects except the strength of our Army and Navy we have put ourselves among the positive factors in international affairs. It is simply unthinkable that the wishes of the people of the United States in the respect of having what the President called "reasonable preparation" against war should be forestalled by Chairman Hay and his reactionary associates. The responsibility for making them see the light of this desire rests upon the people. It is only through their united efforts that these obstructionists can be made to feel the force of that desire.

President Wilson can help materially toward a solution of this intolerable situation if he will make a strong appeal to the House of Representatives for Sections 2 and 56 in the Senate bill calling for 250,000 men, and for the establishment of the Volunteer Army. Nothing that President Wilson could do at the present time would be of more service to the country than this, and he should do it; for no argument must be left untried to bring the House of Representatives to a realization of what the people of the United States expects from it in the way of provision for a larger Army.

Of the present course of action of Chairman Hay, of the House Military Committee, and the House of Representatives toward the Army Reorganization bill the New York Sun says editorially: "Was there any member of the House more enthusiastic about the law of April 25, 1914, than Mr. James Hay? Not one. Why does he not want to see Section 56 become a law now? The answer is that he and his friends, so-called leaders of the Democratic party, consider it 'good politics' to keep out of the President's hands the power to organize a Volunteer Army 'at any time' under the provisions of the law which Mr. Hay himself fathered two years ago; and this is the reason, because the National Guard will tolerate no competition from any other force but the Regular Army. The promise of Mr. Hay that the National Guard will be raised to a strength of 400,000 men he knows could not be kept. Let recruiting take care of itself if Section 56 can be eliminated. Does the Chamberlain bill treat the National Guard liberally? It does, for it proposes both federalization and pay. The only tangible grievance the Organized Militia has against the Senate measure is that it contained the hated pro-

vision for a Volunteer Army in addition to the greater National Guard. Why in the name of common sense does the House persist in playing politics with a powder magazine? The Senate conferees should hold out and stand to their guns."

PROGRESS OF THE NAVAL BILL.

According to the present schedule of the House Committee on Naval Affairs the vote on the increase of the Navy will be reached on May 17. The committee has been working out the details of the Naval Appropriation bill and by that time will have everything cleared up with the exception of the building program. The advocates of a larger Navy now claim that there is excellent prospect that the committee will report in favor of two battle-ships, in addition to four battle cruisers. It is asserted that there is no doubt that the committee will vote for four battle cruisers; but the vote on both types of ship will be rather close. Even a larger program for auxiliaries than has been recommended by the Navy Department will probably come from the House Committee. So much attention is being given to the capital ship program that the number of auxiliaries has not yet been taken up by the advocates of preparedness. There is a strong sentiment in the committee for submarines, although it is not known just how many will be reported to the House.

After the committee has completed its work on the bill, Secretary Daniels will take up the question of naval personnel legislation with Chairman Padgett. The Secretary will urge immediate action upon the Department's personnel bill which was submitted some time ago. If it is found, after discussing the matter with Chairman Padgett, that there is no prospect of passing a general personnel bill, the Secretary will urge the chairmen of both the committees on naval affairs to report legislation which will provide the necessary personnel for the five-year naval program. One of the plans under consideration provides for an annual addition of ten per cent. of the number of officers, for five years. This would increase the number of line officers from 2,100 to 3,200. A proportionate increase in the number of staff officers is provided for in the program. At least ten per cent. increase for five years in the number of Medical Corps officers is proposed. As the Pay Corps has had an increase since the line or other staff officers, its increase will probably not exceed seven per cent. each year for the five-year period.

At the end of five years, under this plan, the line of the Navy would probably consist of 30 admirals, 100 captains, 200 commanders and 400 lieutenant commanders. Approximately the ratio among the grades would be one admiral to three captains, one captain to two commanders, and one commander to two lieutenant commanders. It is possible that the Naval Academy may not at first produce officers enough to fill the vacancies as rapidly as they will be created under this program, but it is believed that, with the increase authorized by the bill passed at this session, eventually the Academy would furnish sufficient graduates to fill up the line of the Navy.

In the event of the authorization of thirty-five knot battle cruisers the Government will be compelled to depend upon private docks to handle the new ships, at least for a time. Even if Congress in the Naval Appropriation bill authorizes new docks at Philadelphia and Norfolk, they will not be completed until after the new cruisers are in commission. It is estimated that these cruisers to make a speed of thirty-five knots must be over 900 feet long. The longest government dock now is the 800-foot Puget Sound dock. The New York dock is 700 feet and the one at Norfolk 750 feet. The Bureau of Yards and Docks some time ago recommended that the new docks be built 1,000 feet long and the Pearl Harbor dock plans called for this length. One-thousand-foot docks will be needed to handle the battle cruisers and this will probably be the length of the new dock if one is authorized either at Norfolk or Philadelphia. Under a contract entered into by the Navy Department the Government will have the right to use the Hunter's Point dock at San Francisco. This, it is stated, will take care of a battle cruiser on the Pacific coast. The Government pays \$50,000 a year for the privilege of using the Hunter Point dock. On the Atlantic coast the Navy Department will be compelled to depend upon a drydock that is being built by the state of Massachusetts at Boston, for handling its battle cruisers until it builds a 1,000-foot dock either at Philadelphia or Norfolk.

The Army War College takes issue with the old theory that blind, unreasoning obedience to arbitrary rules is the essential element of military discipline. In its report on a plan for military training in public schools the War College insists that the proper method is to encourage the initiative and individuality of the student by showing the value of obedience to superior authority. In the course of the report it is stated: "The object of the prescribed course of instruction is to inculcate high ideals and correct views on the duties of the citizens to the state. The training is given along military lines, but is so conducted as to encourage initiative and individuality, to correct defects and develop natural gifts, and to teach self-control by showing the value of obedience to superior authority. The old method of 'breaking the will' by insisting on blind, unreasoning obedience to arbitrary rules is replaced by one showing how to use the individual will in attaining the concerted effort known as 'team work' which is the secret of efficiency, and which is dependent upon a conscious and willing obedience to a

superior directing authority. Those who learn how to obey fit themselves to direct, and by practicing self-control become imbued with the fundamental principle underlying good citizenship."

That an effective patrol on the Mexican border cannot be maintained without the use of automobiles to transport troops is the conclusion of members of the General Staff who have been studying conditions on the border. Even if the entire Army were mounted and stationed on the border it could not cover the long boundary from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Lower California. In automobiles operating in conjunction with Cavalry, the Infantry could be made many times as effective as it is when depending upon its legs for locomotion. All the armies in the European war are now using automobiles in transporting troops as well as supplies. Even Russia has recently placed large orders for automobiles to be used for this purpose. Russia has developed a new type of automobile for the transportation of troops. It has a large platform, upon which fifty infantrymen and their full equipment are being transported. An American firm only a week ago is said to have shipped 150 of this large type of troop transporting automobile. According to reports from General Funston conditions are ideal along most of the Mexican border for the use of automobiles. In the flat, sandy country they can make better speed than they can over some of the country roads in Virginia and the timber sections of the United States. With automobiles, reinforcements could be rushed to the outposts along the border at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour. Such speed as this would make it possible to stop effectively the raids along the border. Cavalry would then be used for scouting and patrolling, while the Infantry could be thrown to any point on the border to support the small outposts in a few hours.

Orders issued by the War Department this week show that the Administration is preparing for hostilities in Mexico or along the border. The students at the Army War College have been ordered to join their regiments, and instructors and students at the Fort Leavenworth School and at the School of Fire at Fort Sill have also been directed to report for duty with their regiments. One of the most significant things has been the suspension of the operations of the foreign roster. It would not be surprising if the Manchu law were suspended, although under the construction given it by the Judge Advocate General this action cannot be taken by the War Department in time of peace. Among the officers who have been relieved under this order from the detached service list and sent to regiments are Lieut. Col. Lucius L. Durfee to 9th Infantry, Major Melville S. Jarvis to 3d Infantry, Major Edson A. Lewis to 6th Infantry, Capt. James M. Kimbrough to 17th Infantry, Capt. Campbell King to 7th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Charles C. Herman, jr., to 26th Infantry, Lieut. Charles E. Swartz to 22d Infantry, Lieut. Fred H. Turner to 23d Infantry, Lieut. Carl F. McKinney to 28th Infantry, and Major Henry T. Ferguson to 30th Infantry. Those of the Cavalry arm are Capt. Henry R. Richmond to the 8th Cavalry, 1st Lieut. John C. Montgomery to 14th Cavalry, 2d Lieut. John A. Roberson to 13th Cavalry, 2d Lieut. James S. Mooney to 12th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. Horace H. Fuller to 14th Cavalry. First Lieut. Donald M. Beere, Field Art., is ordered to 6th Field Artillery, and Lieut. Harold E. Miner, Field Art., to 6th Field Artillery.

According to reports received at the War Department strenuous efforts have been made during the past two months to enlist the National Guard of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona up to their full strength. At least in the cities it is stated the National Guard officers have met with success and all the organizations are reported fairly well filled. The word was passed among the officers of the Guard in the border states that they would be called first in the event of the services of the National Guard being required. Being in the center of the excitement along the border, the officers of the National Guard there have been expecting the call hourly and have been taking steps to prepare for service. Most of the officers and men are acquainted with conditions in Mexico and accustomed to the climate. As a consequence it is thought that they are especially suited for duty on the border. Until they are mustered in as Volunteers the National Guard can be used only on the border to relieve the Regular Army. This will relieve a number of Regular Army organizations for service in Mexico if needed.

Although Col. Clarence P. Townsley, on account of the "Manchu" law, is due to be relieved as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy on June 1, it is possible that he may be kept on duty at West Point until next fall. With such a great demand for officers in Mexico the Secretary of War is experiencing considerable difficulty in securing a successor for Colonel Townsley. Under the interpretation of the law by the Judge Advocate General, the War Department is not authorized to suspend the act in time of peace. Despite the hostilities in Mexico the Administration insists that the country is not at war and the officer who is responsible for keeping Colonel Townsley on duty after June 1, will be subject to fine. The drastic features of the Manchu law have attracted the attention of the conference committee which has the Army Reorganization bill under consideration. Several amendments to the law have been discussed informally, although none has been taken under final consideration. It is possible, however, that the committee may agree to some amendment of the Detached Service law.

MORE TROOPS FOR BORDER DUTY.

The increasing seriousness of Mexican affairs necessitated the ordering out by President Wilson on May 9 of the National Guard of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, for border patrol work, and, in addition to these troops, orders were also issued for additional Infantry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery companies of the Regular Army to proceed to the Texas border. The additional troops, including Regulars and National Guard, will aggregate some 8,000 men.

Secretary of War Baker issued the following statement on May 9 concerning the ordering out of the troops:

"The outbreak in the Big Bend district of the Rio Grande has so far further emphasized the danger of similar occurrences along our long border that the President has called out the Militia of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico and has directed them to report to General Funston, who will assign them to stations along the border for patrol duty.

"In addition to this, four additional regiments of Regular Infantry have been directed to proceed to the border, and such further arrangements will be made as are necessary for the complete security of the people of the United States against raids of this character."

REGULAR TROOPS.

The Regular troops ordered to the border were the following:

3d Infantry, Col. Robert L. Hirst, the 1st Battalion of which has been Fort Ontario, N.Y., and the 2d and 3d Battalions and machine-gun company at Madison Barracks, N.Y.

14th Infantry, Col. Richard H. Wilson, headquarters and Companies E, F, G and H, and machine-gun company, from Fort Lawton, Wash., and Companies I, K, L and M, from Fort George Wright, Wash.

21st Infantry, Col. Francis H. French, headquarters, machine-gun company and Companies C, E, F, G and H, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and Companies A, B and D, from the Exposition at San Diego, Cal.

30th Infantry, Col. Edwin A. Root, from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Orders were received at Burlington, Vt., May 10, directing Troops I and K of the 2d U.S. Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to take the place of the 30th U.S. Infantry, ordered to Texas.

5th Field Artillery, Col. Granger Adams, headquarters and Batteries B, C, D, E and F, from Fort Sill, Okla.

One of the three battalions of the 3d Field Artillery, Col. Edward D. Millar, now en route from Fort Myer to Tobyhanna, Pa., received orders to be ready to move to the border.

The Coast Artillery companies of the Army ordered to the border are the following:

20th, Capt. J. E. Wyke, from Pensacola, Fla.; 31st, Capt. F. N. Cooke, from Fort Caswell, N.C.; 41st, Capt. R. H. Jordan, from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 69th, Capt. J. W. Gulick, from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 74th, Capt. J. R. Musgrave, from Savannah, Ga.; 77th, Capt. J. L. Holcombe, from Pensacola, Fla.; 103d, 1st Lieut. C. M. Smith, from Fort Howard, Md.; 112th, Capt. H. T. Matthews, from Fort Du Pont, Del.; 127th, Capt. G. A. Wiczorek, from Galveston, Texas; 145th, Capt. J. A. Mack, from Charleston, S.C.; 164th, Capt. L. S. Edwards, from New Orleans La. A separate camp has been laid out for the eleven companies of Coast Artillery ordered to Fort Sam Houston from Gulf and Atlantic seaboard points. The present intention is to distribute the companies at different points along the border.

NATIONAL GUARD, ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Secretary Baker made public the text of telegrams sent to the Governors of the three border states, informing them of the President's decision to order the Organized Militia of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas to active duty. The message to the Governor of Arizona follows, the other two being identical, except for the name of the state:

"To the Governor:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States from Mexico and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws and call out the Organized Militia, necessary for that purpose. I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to call into the service of the United States, through you, the Organized Militia of the state of Arizona, which the President directs shall be concentrated at the places designated by the commanding general, Southern Department, now at El Paso, Texas, and which he has been directed to communicate to you. Upon arrival of the Organized Militia at the designated places of rendezvous, they will be mustered into the Service of the United States by officers of the Regular Army designated for that purpose. Acknowledge.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

It was announced at the War Department May 11 that the National Guard organizations of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas will be mustered into the Regular Service for the full period of their present enlistments with the state Militia, with no specific period of Federal service stipulated. Secretary Baker has advised the officers on the border in charge of the mobilization of the state force that only when the services of the Guardsmen are no longer required will they be released before their enlistments expire. Secretary Baker also stated on May 11 that at present he is not considering the advisability of calling out any more National Guard troops or adding any more to the Regular force on the border.

Officers at the War Department estimate that should the need arise about 8,000 additional Regular troops could be drawn from the Coast Artillery Corps without seriously crippling that organization, although according to the last figures taken the number of Coast Artillery men now in the United States is about 13,000.

COUNTRY DRAINED OF MOBILE TROOPS.

The despatch of the Regular troops to the border practically drains the country of the last of the mobile troops north of the border. The only Regulars of the mobile Army in this country away from the border to-day are the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, of which one squadron is at Fort Myer, Va., guarding the national capital, and two squadrons are at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troop I, of the 13th Cavalry, at Fort Riley, Kas.; Companies A, B, C and D, Engineers, at Washington, D.C.; Company F, Engineers, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; four companies of the 14th Infantry up in Alaska, and several signal companies.

The Coast Artillery companies are provisionally organized for duty as regiments of Infantry, with complete equipment, and are ready to move anywhere on short notice.

By drawing the two Infantry regiments from Platts-

burg and Madison Barracks, N.Y., the War Department has made it necessary to draw upon other sources for sufficient troops to patrol points along the Canadian border. Cavalry will be sent to Plattsburg from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and General Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, it is said, will probably send Coast Artillery to Madison Barracks.

The National Guard of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, ordered to the Texas border, belong to what is known as the 15th Tactical Division. The other states in this division are Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana. The total number of men in this division aggregate 7,390 Infantrymen, 454 Cavalrymen, 417 Field Artillerymen, 60 Engineers, 83 Signalmen, two Field Hospital Companies and six Hospital Corps Detachments.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, has designated Fort Sam Houston as the mobilization point for the National Guard of Texas; Douglas as the mobilization point of the Arizona National Guard, and Columbus, N.M., for the New Mexico National Guard. It is estimated that the concentration at all three points should be completed within a week. The troops may be held in camp for a brief period before being sent to their border stations.

With few exceptions the troops of the three states have complied with the physical standards of the Army. Few of the men, however, have been inoculated for typhoid fever, the worst foe of troops in the field, and these inoculations will be made at the Army camps. The National Guard troops will be mustered into the United States service as fast as they reach mobilization camps. Major Orrin R. Wolfe, 26th U.S. Inf., in charge of Militia affairs for the Southern Department, will serve as general mustering officer for all three states. In Texas he will have as assistants Capt. John D. Long, 3d U.S. Cav., and James M. Love, jr., 12th U.S. Inf., both of whom are now on duty with the state troops as inspector-instructors. There will be two assistant mustering officers for the National Guard of each of the other two states appointed on the recommendation of the commanders at Columbus and Douglas. Major William H. Bertsch, Q.M.C., has been assigned as camp Q.M. of the National Guard camp at Fort Sam Houston, and Major Willard D. Newbill, Q.M.C., has been assigned as camp Q.M. at the National Guard camp at Columbus, N.M.

All arrangements for camps have been made and tentative arrangements for disposition have been worked out by Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, Chief of Staff to General Funston. The National Guard of the three states, generally speaking, are in very fair condition, but will need instruction in rifle practice and can be drilled and hardened on the border. It will be interesting to learn just how many of the men on the paper returns will be actually available for duty at the time of muster in. Based on the latest report of the Division of Militia Affairs their strength is as given below.

ARIZONA NATIONAL GUARD.

The Arizona National Guard aggregates fifty-six officers and 806 men. This includes a Medical Department of four officers and sixteen men graded as the 1st Infantry, Col. A. M. Cuthill, forty-nine officers and 790 men, four companies of which were rated as poor, and the balance from fair to good. Of the 806 men in the Arizona National Guard, 314 were absent from inspection. A number of the armories were not provided with proper facilities for drill and rifle practice.

NEW MEXICO NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of New Mexico aggregates sixty-two officers and 908 men, according to the last inspection returns. There is a Medical Department composed of six officers and fourteen men, which is rated as good; Battery A, Field Art., four officers and 115 men is rated as excellent. The 1st Infantry, sixty-two officers and 908 men, has two companies rated as poor, and the remaining companies are rated from fair to very good. Three hundred and fifty-nine men were absent from the annual inspection. A few of the organizations in this state are not provided with proper armories.

TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of Texas, which has not been in very satisfactory condition, consists of 181 officers and 2,956 men. The troops in the force comprise a Medical Department composed of eight officers and twenty-two men; Troop A, Capt. R. A. Blount; Troop B, Capt. J. B. Golding; Troop D, Capt. W. H. Murphy, numbering some 192 officers and men. Battery A, Field Art., Capt. F. A. Logan, three officers and 102 men; 2d Infantry, Col. B. F. Delameter, forty-five officers and 782 men; 3d Infantry, Col. G. P. Rains, forty-nine officers and 845 men, and the 4th Infantry, Col. C. W. Nimmon, forty-nine officers and 940 men. This is the strength given in the report of 1915 from the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, which also states that at the annual inspection of 1915 1,227 men were absent. At the same time the Texas Medical Department was reported as good, as was the Cavalry and Field Artillery. Five companies of the 2d Infantry were reported as in poor condition and the other companies from fair to very good. Six companies of the 3d Infantry were reported poor in general efficiency and instruction, and the balance of the companies were reported from fair to excellent. In the 4th Infantry, three companies were reported as poor and the balance from fair to very good. Most of the armories occupied by troops of the Texas National Guard are reported as not being adequate for proper instruction, and they are also unprovided with facilities for indoor rifle practice. Mounts will have to be purchased for the Cavalry, as none are owned by the state and very few by individuals.

Not until their commanders have reported to General Funston will it be known how many National Guardsmen have been furnished by Texas, Arizona and New Mexico for service on the border. The last reports on the Militia of the three states gives a total strength of 4,300 men. The states are authorized by law to raise their organizations to war strength upon being called out by the President. It is understood that an effort is being made to do this, and in that event the three states ought to mass on the border a force of 9,200 enlisted men.

The Texas brigade has only one machine-gun company, but two could be added if desired. By raising the strength of the Infantry companies to 150 and the Cavalry troops to 100 and the other organizations to war strength, Texas could have 6,129 men in the field.

New Mexico at a war strength would have 1,650, and Arizona a war strength of 1,421. The War Department has taken the necessary steps to provide arms, etc., for these organizations at war strength if they can be raised. All the necessary arms, ammunition and equipment have been shipped by the War Department to the mobilization points.

The U.S.S. Constitution, "Old Ironsides," is to be repaired. This was the conclusion reached by the House Committee on Naval Affairs during its executive session May 9, and, if the recommendations of that committee become law, it is probable that the famous old frigate will lie at anchor for the remainder of her lifetime in

the waters off Marine Park, South Boston. The proposition to fix the Constitution was introduced in the House by Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts, who asked \$150,000 for this purpose, and it is understood that the committee was unanimous in its vote to put the ship in trim again.

THE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO.

CONFERENCES OF SCOTT, FUNSTON AND OREGON END.

After twelve days of conferences at El Paso, Texas, between Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott and Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., and Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Carranza Minister of War, relative to affairs on the border, the conferences were ended on May 11 and the following official statement was given out, signed by all three generals:

"After several conferences, marked throughout with conspicuous courtesy and good-will, in which the conferees' mutual impressions were exchanged and information was collected upon the military situation on the frontier, it was agreed upon by the conferees to suspend the conferences and report back to their governments in order that these may be able, through their respective foreign departments, to conclude this matter. The ending of these conferences does not mean in any way a rupture of the good relations of friendship between the conferees nor between the respective governments."

During the period of conference there have been seven meetings and more than a score of informal exchanges between Generals Scott and Obregon, General Funston also being present at many of the meetings. It is believed, although there is no official statement in the matter, that the conference split upon the demand of General Obregon that the American troops be withdrawn from Mexico at a specified time. General Scott, it is said, insisted that the troops would only be withdrawn when the United States was fully satisfied that the Villa bandits had been punished for their raid on Columbus, N.M., and that the de facto government of Mexico was in a position to prevent future raids into the United States. General Obregon insisted that the United States set a date on which its Army would retire and offered to furnish sufficient Carranza troops to properly guard the Mexican side of the line. He suggested that the United States station a similar number of troops along the American side of the line to doubly protect the border.

Secretary of War Baker on May 10 announced that the only report he had received at that time from General Scott regarding the conferences with General Obregon, stated that while the Mexican War Minister had talked over a suggestion for co-operative border patrols, the proposition was not formally presented as a substitute for the protocol previously worked out. General Scott did not transmit details of the new discussion, it is said, but indicated that he expected General Obregon to submit his new plan.

Simultaneously with the breaking up of the conference General Obregon stated, according to press despatches from El Paso, that 5,000 Carranza troops were being moved north from the vicinity of Torreon, Zacatecas and Aguascalientes "to thoroughly rid northern Mexico of the bandit bands now operating."

Meanwhile General Pershing is reported unofficially to be concentrating his troops at Colonia Dublan, 120 miles south of the border, to establish his base there pending the outcome of the closing of the discussions between General Scott and General Obregon. This may mean the mobilization of the entire expeditionary force guarding the shortened line of communications and the outposts stationed near Dublan. The Mormon town is believed to have been selected as the base because there are comparatively few Mexicans living there and because of its nearness to the railroad. Colonia Dublan is but fifty miles south of the western border and if it is true that the troops are concentrating there they will be back more than 200 miles from the southernmost point they have reached since entering Mexico.

VILLISTA RAID INTO TEXAS.

A raid by Villa bandits who numbered some seventy men was made on the night of May 5 on the little settlements of Boquillas and Glen Springs, in the Big Bend country of Texas, not far from Marathon. A detachment of nine men from Troop A, 14th U.S. Cavalry, in command of Sergt. Charles E. Smyth, on guard duty at Glen Springs, was attacked by the bandits and put up a most gallant fight against the great odds, losing three killed and two wounded, while two men were injured by burns.

The nine men of the 14th Cavalry on patrol duty were most of them in a tent when a body of Mexicans appeared suddenly on the top of a hill beneath which Glen Springs nestles. Private Bick, on outpost duty, seeing the large body of Mexicans, emptied his revolver to rouse his comrades and then ran to the tent used by the troopers. It was at once decided to retreat to an adobe hut near by, which had a single window and afforded a better means of defense. For two or three hours of the night the bandits rained a perfect hail of rifle shots on the house, the cavalrymen, as opportunity offered, returning the fire through the window. It is believed a number of the bandits were killed or wounded. They kept up the attack from three sides of the house, but were unable to make any headway until they threw fire balls on the roof, which was thatched partly with candalaria weed. Flaring torches made of torn cloth and weeds were dropped upon the roof, which started to burn. There was no water in the house to check the flames, and the blazing weed fell on the soldiers below and burnt their heads and bodies. Up to this time there had been no casualties among the troopers, but when the heat compelled them to make a dash for the open, firing as they ran, two were shot and killed as they fled. Another was killed as he tried to climb through the window. Sergeant Smyth and two others managed to make for the corral, and from there reached the hills in safety, where they hid until morning. Two other troopers fought from a hayrack, and after the adobe house burned made their escape safely to the hills.

U.S. TROOPERS KILLED.

The three troopers killed as reported to El Paso were William Koch and Stephen J. Coles, both of New York city, and Hudson Rogers, of Danville, Ky. The soldiers wounded were J. Birk and Frank Defree, and the burned were Sergeant Smyth and Pvt. Roscoe C. Tyree. A boy was killed, named Compton. He was deaf and dumb, and it is believed the Mexicans killed him because they thought he was refusing to answer their questions.

After the attack on the American troops the bandits destroyed the factory of W. K. Ellis, besides setting fire to the factory store. Mr. Ellis's home was ransacked. When morning came the American troopers saw the main body of some fifty Mexicans packing their booty upon their horses and nine American Cavalry mounts which they had captured. Then the bandits turned toward the Rio Grande and started for a raid on Boquillas,

one of the citizens, a well known contractor, was later killed. The Mexicans carried their dead and wounded away.

Pvt. Roscoe Tyree arrived at Marathon, Texas, May 8, in company with Sergeant Smyth, of Troop A, 14th Cav., on a motor car from Glen Springs. Private Tyree was in great agony. His right arm and foot were burned badly in the fire at the adobe house. He was rescued by Mr. O. G. Compton, father of the boy who was killed, according to the press accounts. Mr. Compton, when the Mexicans attacked his house at Glen Springs, hid in the brush, and after the Mexicans left he made his way to the adobe house and there he found Private Tyree almost buried alive in the debris of the fallen roof. He rescued him and carried him on his back to the shelter of the hills. Without food or water Compton and Tyree spent a terrible day and night, not daring to return to Glen Springs until Sunday, May 7, when they saw the automobiles of the Marathon posse approaching. When Compton went with the posse to his house they found the body of his nine-year-old son, Garnett.

OUR TROOPS IN PURSUIT OF RAIDERS.

As soon as the raid became known Troops F and H and Machine-gun Troop of the 14th U.S. Cavalry, under Col. Frederick W. Sibley, started from Fort Clark, and Troops A and B of the 8th Cavalry, under Major George T. Langhorne, left El Paso, and Texas rangers started from Marfa, all on May 6. The objective point was Marathon, from which point the troops hoped to get on the trail of the bandits and follow them up. The force under Major Langhorne, at last accounts, was in Mexican territory pursuing the bandits below Boquillas. Capt. Casper W. Cole, 14th U.S. Cav., with twenty-three men of Troop A, went on a scout to the river country, where the bandits recrossed the Rio Grande in their flight. The Big Bend expedition is under command of Colonel Sibley, with Marathon as his supply base. Colonel Sibley left Marathon on May 10 by automobile for Boquillas. General Funston ordered a section of Company H, Signal Corps, from Fort Sam Houston to Marathon to establish a telegraph line from that point to Glen Springs, fifteen miles away. Capt. Herbert L. Evans, Signal Corps, is in command of the section. Glen Springs is the supply base of Major Langhorne.

Colonel Sibley was officially advised by the Carranza government May 9 in telegrams that a thousand Carranza troops had been ordered into the Big Bend country on the Mexican side of the boundary by Governor Espinos Mireles, of the state of Coahuila, to proceed in pursuit of the bandits and to capture or kill them wherever located.

A detachment of fifty men from Major Langhorne's command crossed over into Mexico opposite Boquillas May 10 and arrested fourteen Mexicans who they believed know something about the recent raids at Boquillas and Glen Springs. Later all but four were released.

Another raid by a band of Mexicans over the Texas line is unofficially reported, south of Marathon, on May 11. The report said that the bandits raided several ranches on the Texas side and drove off horses and stock, taking them back into Mexico. Several ranch houses were burned, the report said. The raid was made four miles north of Boquillas, at an ore terminal station, and directly behind Major Langhorne's column, which up to that time had not crossed into Mexico. After a short skirmish the bandits, it is said, fled.

Approximately forty bandits crossed to the American side of the Rio Grande, above Eagle Pass, Texas, May 10, and rode up and down the river for several miles, later crossing to the Mexican side, without doing any apparent damage, according to a report at Marathon. A detachment of the 19th U.S. Infantry was sent to the scene.

Two companies of the 23d U.S. Infantry were sent from El Paso May 10 to Devil's River, Texas, to guard the tall steel viaduct of the Southern Pacific over that stream. The viaduct is one of the tallest railroad structures in the world. It is five miles from the Mexican line, near Comstock, Texas. As a matter of precaution a battalion of the 20th U.S. Infantry, numbering about 350 men, was moved from Fort Bliss, Texas, May 9, and stationed near the stockyards, dominating the Mexican section of El Paso. The stockyards are about a mile from the river and Juarez. Two companies of the 20th were stationed at the courthouse and two at the Union Station. All are under the command of Col. Alfred Hasbrouck. Companies E and H, 19th Infantry, were ordered May 9 from Fort Sill, Okla., to Fort Clark, Texas, to replace two troops of the 14th Cavalry taken from there by Col. F. W. Sibley for the Big Bend expedition.

MAJOR HOWZE ROUTS VILLISTAS.

The most severe punishment yet inflicted on Villa outlaws by our troops in Mexico was by the column under command of Major Robert L. Howze, 11th U.S. Cav., with 240 troopers, when forty-two of the bandits were killed on May 4 and many wounded at Ojo Azules, seventeen miles south of Cusiuhirachic. It was a brilliant piece of work. The bandits were completely routed and the remnant of the band fled to the mountains. The account of the fight as officially told in a despatch from Major Gen. J. J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the troops in Mexico, received in Washington May 6, says:

"A band of 140 Villistas that attacked the Carranza garrison yesterday (May 3) at Ojo Azules remained there in camp last night. Leaders of the band were Cruz Dominguez, Julio Acosta and Antonia Angeles. On the morning of May 4 they were struck by Major Howze with six troops of the 11th Cavalry and completely surprised. Forty-two killed actually counted. Number wounded unknown, but must be many.

"Several prisoners, also seventy-five ponies and mules, captured. Our Cavalry rode them down and killed many, using pistols. Fight lasted two hours, men being pursued as individuals into difficult mountains.

"Five Carranzistas condemned to be shot were taken and released. We have no casualties. Major Howze left San Antonio, Texas, at half-past eight o'clock May 3, marched thirty-six miles and reached Ojo Azules at daylight. I consider this a brilliant piece of work. Other Cavalry detachments of this command are now operating in the several districts."

It is estimated that the troops under General Pershing to date have killed about 125 Mexican bandits and have wounded between 200 and 300. Only six American soldiers have been killed. The bandits when facing U.S. troops are easily put to flight, and they have a whole-some dread of the rifles of the Americans.

Col. W. C. Brown, 10th U.S. Cav., who is an old Indian fighter and who has been one of the most energetic and untiring officers in the pursuit of Villa bandits in Mexico, arrived at El Paso, Texas, May 9, to go in the base hospital, much against his will. He is suffering from hernia. Colonel Brown, who is not due to retire for age until December, 1918, led troops of the 10th

Cavalry on April 1 last against a band of the outlaws at Aguascalientes, killing thirty of them.

One million rounds of rifle ammunition, which Mexicans attempted to smuggle across the river into Mexico near Laredo, Texas, were seized by U.S. troops May 10. It is believed the ammunition was intended for use of bandits in Mexico.

A field hospital, in charge of Capt. William M. Smart, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been established at Marathon. The buzzer wire to Boquillas, eighty-five miles south on the Rio Grande, which the Signal Corps started laying, had been strung a distance of thirty-seven miles on May 11.

Pvt. Albert Goodwin, 24th Inf., was shot and killed by a sergeant "somewhere in Mexico" because he refused to obey orders and drew a revolver on his superior, it was reported at Columbus, N.M., on May 8, when Goodwin's body arrived at the base camp there. Private Goodwin had been arrested previously and held for court-martial.

Even troops in the field chasing Villa outlaws have been able to attend divine service, and at headquarters near Nueva Casas Grandes, Mexico, April 2, services were held by no less than five chaplains. Chaplain J. A. Randolph, 6th Inf., by virtue of his rank presided at the joint services, and with him around the empty rations box, which did duty as a pulpit and altar, stood Chaplain S. M. Lutz, Lutheran, 13th Cav.; Chaplain F. P. Joyce, Roman Catholic, 4th Field Art.; and Chaplain John M. Moose, 7th Cav. Chaplain Randolph suggested that the favorite songs and hymns be sung and at that the rank and file of the great audience began to display wideawake interest in the proceedings.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Covering operations reported May 4 to May 11.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The battle of Verdun has been resumed in great force and the German attacks have made new gains on both sides of the Meuse, but more especially in the sector about the Hill 304-Le Mort Homme salient. German reports assert that the French are employing 800,000 men in the defense of Verdun and that the army attacking is much inferior in numbers. The widespread assertions that the German offensive had been completely exhausted are being once more denied.

On the west of the Meuse, following a great bombardment, the French attacked unsuccessfully french positions on the western slope of Le Mort Homme, but southwest of the hill they won a foothold among the advanced posts and caused severe losses to the German defenders.

A very strong German attack was launched against Hill 304 and scored a considerable success. This was followed by what the French report as a bombardment of unprecedented violence. The use of heavy shells as well as suffocating gases enabled the Germans to advance on the northern slopes of Hill 304. Other attacks on the wood to the west and northwest of the hill were repulsed with the bayonet. The German attack on the east of the hill finally penetrated the French underground passages. In this fighting the German report asserts that the French suffered extraordinary losses. Forty unwounded officers and 1,280 soldiers were captured. A French attack on the slopes west of Le Mort Homme resulted in the capture of a German trench with sixty-two prisoners and two machine guns.

In Avocourt Wood there have been hand grenade engagements.

Southeast of Haucourt several French trenches were captured. This position, if maintained, will be a dangerous threat to the highly important French key position on Hill 304. Southeast of Haucourt there is a shoulder of the height which along the 270 contour projects northward nearly half a mile and would afford cover for a force attacking from the west. A French report of the fighting on May 8 tells of the repulse of a German attack on Hill 287, west of Hill 304. This elevation is on the shoulder just referred to and is a half-mile west of the summit 304. The north and east faces of Hill 304 are steep and abrupt, but the approaches are very gradual from the southwest. On the east of the hill is the ravine of Forges Brook, separating this important height from Le Mort Homme. The battle at Hill 287 continues, and the German report claims a further extension of the positions gained in this highly important sector.

East of the Meuse there has been an intense bombardment of French positions about Vaux. Finally the Germans delivered several successive attacks in great force against the trenches between Haudromont Wood and Fort Douaumont. Along the western part of this front 500 meters of French first line trenches were captured after four attacks, in which each advance was made by a fresh Prussian regiment. In one of the counterattacks the French recovered a trench south of Haudromont, capturing two officers and twenty-eight men. The Germans captured in this fighting three officers, 390 men and nine machine guns. This victory carries the Germans along the line of the country lane which drops down through the woods from the fort to the pond west of Vaux. A month or more ago (April 2) the Germans were nearly a half-mile further south at this point, but they were driven back and out of Caillettes Wood, which covers the hill south of the lane, in the great French counter-attack on April 3. A French attack in the region of Thiaumont farm failed, and 400 French were captured, including some colored colonial soldiers.

Near Eparges after exploding a mine the French occupied the crater. There has been great artillery activity along the foot of the Meuse hills.

The Belgian reports tell of continued artillery engagements about Dixmude and to the north. German barges were shelled in Handzaeme Canal. French batteries shelled effectively hostile positions at Grande Dune.

Along the British front there has been plenty of activity, particularly between Armentieres and Arras. Southeast of Armentieres after a bombardment a German detachment entered the British trenches, but was promptly driven out, although they captured a number of prisoners and several machine guns. Another attack on trenches east of Cabaret Rouge was repulsed. The British under cover of a bombardment raided hostile trenches near Authuille, three miles north of Albert, where they killed or wounded ten and captured five Germans. They made another successful raid a mile farther to the north at Thiepval Wood.

Mine warfare has continued near Souchez, Albert, Neuville and northeast of Lens. At the last place a British attempt to advance after the explosions was defeated.

Near Mouchy after a heavy bombardment the British trenches were raided and some casualties caused. At Neuville, following the explosion of two mines, the

British bombed German dugouts successfully. Near Hooze German underground workings were damaged by a mine and there was mutual artillery activity.

At Pilkem (north of Ypres) the French artillery assisted that of the British, and it is evident that French batteries are still in service at points where it had been supposed that the English had completely relieved their Gallic allies. Near Givenchy-en-Gohelle hand grenade combats raged about a mine crater temporarily occupied by British troops.

South of the Somme, near Cappy, a German patrol raided a French trench, where they captured one officer and forty-five soldiers. A strong German detachment attacked trenches near Lihous, but succeeded only in capturing a few prisoners. South of Autrech, near Solissons, a German attack failed, as did another south-east of Moulins-sous-Toutvent.

In Champagne French artillery has been shelling hostile trenches and batteries north of Ville-sur-Tourbe and about Somme-Py.

In the Argonne French guns have shelled hostile positions in Cheppy Wood and there has been mine fighting to French advantage at La Fille Morte. The French made a surprise attack upon a small salient in the hostile trenches east of Binerville and captured some prisoners with two machine guns. Northeast of Vienne-le-Chateau a strong French combat patrol was driven back after a hard hand-to-hand fight. At Bolante two small German posts were captured and all of the occupants killed.

East of St. Mihiel a strong German patrol was defeated in an effort to occupy a French position near Apremont, and at a position east of Bislee a similar effort was repulsed.

In Lorraine the French surprised a hostile patrol which had crossed the Seille River near Lanfroicourt, southeast of Nomeny, and they brought back fourteen prisoners.

In the Vosges a German combat patrol was defeated in an effort to seize a French post near Hirtzbach, south of Altkirch.

The total number of Russian troops thus far landed in France is said to be under 10,000. They have been supplied with French rifles and sent to Camp Mirabeau.

Owing to a sudden storm a large number of French captive balloons broke loose and fifteen were captured by the Germans, two as far east as Hanover. Two British aeroplanes were shot down by German torpedo-boats off the Flanders coast.

Allied aeroplanes bombed Ostend, and in a battle in the air which followed one of them was shot down near Middlekerke and the French pilot killed. Two Allied aeroplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft guns near Lievin. A British report tells of two hostile aeroplanes driven down behind the German lines. On the same day a British machine fell and was captured. The Germans captured intact a British plane on the coast near the Dutch frontier, over which the aviators escaped to neutral territory. Sergeant Major Frankl, of the German air service, was made an officer for shooting down his fourth British plane. A French aviator engaged two hostile aeroplanes near Douaumont and sent one to the ground, while the other retreated. German aeroplanes were injured and forced to land near Ornes and south of Azannes.

Navarre, the French aviator, scored his seventeenth victory in bringing down another German aeroplane.

There is a tendency for group fighting to replace duels between single machines.

A Berlin report on air fighting in April claims that twenty-six Allied aeroplanes were shot down by their fliers and nine of these were captured. In addition ten were shot down by German anti-aircraft guns. This report admits a loss of twenty-two German machines in April. The French War Office announced that thirty-one hostile aeroplanes were shot down in April.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

There have been no developments about Riga, but the region east of Friedrichstadt has been heavily bombed by German batteries.

In the Dvinsk sector German artillery continues to be active, and Ikskull, as well as positions southeast of Dvinsk, have been heavily bombed.

The sector of Lake Isen, southwest of Dvinsk, has been violently bombed by the German guns.

Northwest of Kroschine the Germans made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the village of Donsrovka. German attacks at Smorgon and in the region of Czartorsk were repulsed. Southeast of Pinsk, Russian positions west of Plestchice have been heavily bombed.

South of Krevo, fifty miles southeast of Vilna, during a heavy artillery action a Russian projectile blew up a German captive balloon which was directing the fire.

German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the village of Liachovichy. Near Czartorsk Russian gunfire brought down a hostile aeroplane, and both aviator and observer were captured.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

There have been both artillery and infantry engagements in the Guidicaria and Upper Astico valleys, but no changes of position.

In Carnia, Austrian artillery fired some shells into the village of Paluzza, and in reprisal the Italians bombarded Mauthen, in the Gall valley.

In the Plezzo zone the Austrians attacked Italian positions on Cukla and succeeded in taking one trench. During this fighting forty-three Austrians, including one officer, were captured.

In the Adamello zone Italian artillery, having been carried to the summit of Lobbia Alta, 3,196 meters high, destroyed Austrian defense works on Col Topete. Medium caliber artillery further in the rear bombarded hostile positions in Genova valley.

Italian heavy artillery, 240 and 305 millimeter guns, has succeeded in damaging the Austrian railway between Lienz and Bruneck, at Toblaco, Innchen and Sillian.

Along the Isonzo there has been little fighting during the week. The bridgehead at Gorizia was bombarded for a time. On Monte Nero Italian patrols attacked hostile trenches with bombs.

On the Carso Plateau the Austrians exploded a powerful mine under an Italian position west of the church of San Martino, where severe losses were inflicted. The Austrians captured an Italian point of support on the northern slope of Monte San Michele.

The Russian campaign in Armenia is in a quiet phase, but this is to be expected in view of the wide and difficult terrain in which three separate army groups are so successfully co-operating. Russian reports assert that steady progress is being made toward each of three main interior objectives, Baiburt, Erzingan and Diarbekir.

The success with which the Grand Duke in chief command has kept these widely separated forces advancing and at the same time affording mutual protection on the exposed banks has afforded fresh proof of his ability as a commander of large forces. A local Turkish offensive has been noted in the region of Lake Urumiah, but there are no data on which as yet an

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opinion may be formed as to whether this is only local or has a wider significance. In the direction of Diarbekir the Turks have been dislodged from the chain of mountains extending south from the region of Mush. The Russian force operating in the Persian mountains west of Kermanshah has reached Kasr-I-Shirin, 110 miles northeast of Bagdad.

Gen. Liman von Sanders has arrived at Smyrna, on the Mediterranean coast, where Turkish troops are concentrating. Smyrna is more than 600 miles west of the region in which Russian troops are operating south of Trebizond and toward Diarbekir. A large number of heavy Austrian guns have been landed at Smyrna. The Turkish resistance to the Russian army approaching Mush is reported to be stiffening, and advance guard actions have been favorable to the Turks in the last few days.

In the Balkans the Italians have shown some activity along the Albanian coast. Four Italian hydroaeroplanes effectively bombarded the seaport of Durazzo, which the Austrians captured some months ago. Austrian aeroplanes bombarded the Italian batteries and aeronautic station at Avlona. Brindisi was also attacked, and the report claims that hits were scored on the railroad and arsenal.

In Mesopotamia General Lake has received six lots of wounded and sick British prisoners, numbering nearly 1,100. They were turned over to him by the Turks, who allowed a hospital ship to go up to Kut-el-Amara to get the invalids. In the latter part of April the garrison at Kut had a ration of four ounces of flour daily with a ration of horse flesh. The day before the surrender a British aeroplane was shot down by a Turkish airman, and on May 7 another was worsted in the air duel, but succeeded in reaching the British lines. Artillery duels are in progress in the region of Felahie, east of Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris. Two battles not previously reported occurred in March in the region of Aden, in Arabia. A British attack on positions at Sheikh Osman was repulsed, and later the Turks made a surprise attack near Amad, northeast of Sheikh Osman. The British retreated after a two hour battle, in which they were supported by the guns of a cruiser stationed near Amad. The British losses are given as seven officers and 300 men. Those of the Turks are said to be only 130.

A British statement regarding British colonial troops says that 37,047 are now held as prisoners. The Germans hold 26,800, the Turks 9,796, the Bulgarians 449, and the Austrians two.

General Soukhomlinoff, the former Russian Minister of War, has been imprisoned in the Fortress of Peter and Paul, on charges of criminal negligence and high treason, the outgrowth of inquiries into insufficient supplies of munitions.

In Africa there is reported to be an uprising of Soudanese tribesmen, who are said to be marching northward in large force and with many camels. Ali Dinar, the Imam of Darfour, has proclaimed a Holy War against the English and proposes to co-operate with the Senussi. Belgian troops on April 19 captured German positions at Shanguu, on the border of German East Africa. They continued to the south of Lake Kiou, and on April 22 occupied another German post at Ishange. This is the first fighting reported in this region since last October.

In Egypt the Turks are said to be completing a railway through the desert east of Suez. The British are conducting aeroplane raids constantly on this front to prevent a repetition of the disastrous surprise at Quatia.

NAVAL NOTES OF EUROPEAN WAR.

A British prize crew in charge of the Norwegian bark Pestalozzi was captured by a German submarine on April 22, while bound for Kirkwall. The prize crew had been placed on board the bark by a British cruiser about 160 miles west of the Hebrides. The German submarine commander spotted the Pestalozzi later, and after an investigation took the British officer and four men on board the submarine and left four others of the prize crew on board the bark, which was bound from Malmo to Argentina with a cargo of cement.

Great Britain has apparently come to the conclusion that Zeppelins are of value. In the House of Commons on May 8 Thomas James MacNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, announced that airships resembling Zeppelins were being built in England.

The German Zeppelin L-7 was destroyed by British warships off Schleswig, Germany, May 4, as announced by the British Admiralty. Though severely damaged by H.M.S. Galatea and Phaeton, the destruction of the Zeppelin was completed by the British submarine E-31, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. F. Feilman, which rescued seven of the Zeppelin's crew and returned to England with them. She was attacked and slightly injured by a German cruiser on her return voyage. The German report that the submarine E-31 was sunk is denied by the British, who assert it returned safely with the German prisoners. The British admit the loss of two naval aeroplanes. The body of Flight Sub-Lieut. H. R. Simms

has been picked up at sea and Observer Sub-Lieut. C. J. Mullens is missing. A life belt has been picked up in the vicinity.

The British cruiser Rainbow brought the three-masted auxiliary schooner Leonore to a position off Mazatlan, Mexico, May 6, outside the three-mile limit as a prize and after landing the passengers and crew of the sailing vessel, with the exception of the captain and purser, all of whom were Mexicans, stood off to the westward with her prize in tow. At the time of her capture the Leonore was under charter to Otto M. Radmacher, German Vice Consul at Guaymas, Mexico.

A British official statement issued May 10 denies the German official claim that a British destroyer was badly damaged in a brief artillery engagement on May 8. It says that a few shots were exchanged between the torpedo craft and that the Germans then returned to their harbor.

Mr. Thomas J. MacNamara, financial secretary to the British Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons May 11 that German submarines torpedoed without warning from May 7, 1915, to May 7, 1916, thirty-seven unarmed British merchantmen and twenty-two neutral vessels. He said these figures were known to the United States.

It was officially stated at Copenhagen, Denmark, on May 11 that eighty-two Norwegian steamships, with the total of 115,933 tons, and fifty-three sailing vessels, with a total of 50,378 tons, were destroyed during 1915. The Norwegian mercantile marine, the statement says, has been enlarged during the last year by 141,036 tons. The value of ships destroyed is 90,000,000 kroner (\$24,300,000).

The White Star liner Cymric, carrying munitions and freight to England, was torpedoed without warning on May 8, it is claimed, by a German submarine and sank when nearing the coast of Ireland. Five members of the crew in the engine room were killed by the explosion and the rest of the crew, 107 in number, were saved by the boats of the ship. The Cymric carried no passengers and was unarmed, it is claimed.

A French submarine sank an Austrian transport laden with war material off the Albanian coast in the lower Adriatic, it was officially announced on May 11, 1916.

ATLANTIC FLEET ORGANIZATION.

On May 15 the battleships of the active Atlantic Fleet will be organized as follows:

Fifth Division—Minnesota, Vermont, Michigan and South Carolina.

Sixth Division—Delaware, Oklahoma, New York and Texas.

Seventh Division—Florida, Utah, Arkansas and New Hampshire.

Eighth Division—Nevada, Kansas and Wyoming.

The Pennsylvania and Arizona will be assigned to the Eighth Division as soon as delivered and ready to join the fleet. The Arkansas will act as the flagship of the Eighth Division until the Pennsylvania joins that division, when she will take up her station in the Seventh Division.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The L-4 was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., May 4, 1916.

The Vulcan, at Hampton Roads, has been ordered to Newport and return to Hampton Roads.

The Nevada, at the New York Yard, has been ordered to Newport upon completion of certain work.

The Porter, at the Philadelphia Yard, has been ordered to Newport upon completion of certain work.

The Tucker, now at Boston, has been ordered to Newport upon completion of certain work.

The Nashville has been detached from duty with the Cruiser Squadron.

The Chester has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

The Salem has been assigned to duty with the Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

The Salem was placed in full commission and the Chester in reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., May 10, 1916.

The Albany has been detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet and assigned to duty with the Pacific Fleet.

The Charleston has relieved the Severn as tender to the First Division, Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet. The Severn will be towed from Cristobal to the Norfolk Yard by the Nereus, leaving the Isthmus about the middle of June.


The Navy Department has received from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury a life-saving medal awarded by that Department to Daniel L. McCarthy in recognition of his gallant conduct in rescuing a man from drowning in Port Townsend Narrows, Puget Sound, Wash., Feb. 20, 1916.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended Lawrence H. Helmer, chief gunner's mate, and Frank Casstevens, gunner's mate, first class, on board of the U.S.S. Perry, for very efficient work in diving operations. The Perry had lost all of her rudder plating, but succeeded in making San Diego Harbor. The harbor was a mass of floating wreckage, due to the recent breaking of the Otay Dam. The boarding of the large after triangle of the rudder frame in order to permit the vessel to proceed to Mare Island was done by Helmer and Casstevens in divers' outfits, the entire work being done by touch, as the water was so muddy that the divers were unable to see at all. The strong tide and the floating wreckage made their diving operations not only very difficult, but very hazardous.

Among the more than 1,000 sailors attending a special service in celebration of Sailors' Day in old Trinity Episcopal Church, New York city, May 7, were 200 bluejackets from the New York Navy Yard. These, with the consuls general of many countries, Navy officers, superintendents, trustees and friends of the fourteen Protestant seamen's missions in Manhattan Borough and Brooklyn, aggregated about 2,500 persons present. Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., was among the present. Bishop Greer read the prayers. Bishop Frederick Courtney was in the chancel. Dr. Manning made an address of welcome, and the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tompkins, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, preached the sermon. The Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield, superintendent of the Seamen's Church Institute, presided. The Rev. Dr. George Sidney Webster, superintendent of the American Seamen's Friend Society, read the Scriptures.

The following was the total degree of completion of vessels under construction on May 1, 1916, for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Oklahoma, delivered May 2; Pennsylvania, 99.3; Arizona, 89.9; New Mexico, 26.1; Mississippi, 43.9; Idaho, 59.1; Tennessee and California, 0.0.

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Destroyers—Tucker, delivered April 11; Porter, delivered April 17; Wainwright, 99.9; Sampson, 87.7; Rowan, 82.1; Davis, 79.6; Allen, 77.0; Wilkes, 63.4; Shaw, 33.6; Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73, 0.0; No. 74, 9.1. Fuel Ships—Maumee, 99.7; Cuyama, 50.3. Miscellaneous—Bridge (Supply Ship No. 1), 60.3; Henderson, 58.9. Submarines—G-2 (1), 92.0; G-3 (1), 89.5; L-1, delivered April 11; L-2, 99.1; L-3, delivered April 21; L-4, delivered May 2; L-5, 86.1; L-6, 82.4; L-7, 81.2; M-1, 96.0; L-8, 85.7; L-9, 94.2; L-10, 92.7; L-11, 90.4; Schley, 12.4; N-1, 56.1; N-2, 56.1; N-3, 56.1; N-4, 64.2; N-5, 63.2; N-6, 61.4; N-7, 61.5; O-1, 0.2; O-3, 0.4; O-5, 0.6; O-7, 0.8; O-9 and O-10, 0.0; O-11, 11.2; O-12, 10.9; O-13, 9.9; O-14, 7.5; O-15, 7.0; and O-16, 6.8. (1) Contracts forfeited, vessels being completed New York Yard.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Albany, sailed May 9 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal.

Arethusa, sailed May 9 from Key West, Fla., for Norfolk, Va.

Brutus, arrived May 10 at Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Kanawha, arrived May 9 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Macdonough, Worden and Uncas, arrived May 9 at the Norfolk Yard.

Wheeling, arrived May 8 at Carmen, Mexico.

Delphin, sailed May 10 from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, for Santo Domingo City.

Mars, arrived May 10 at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Neptune, sailed May 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va.

Sacramento, arrived May 10 at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Vulcan, arrived May 10 at Newport, R.I.

Ajax, arrived May 10 at Manila, P.I.

Oklahoma, arrived May 10 at Delaware Breakwater.

Walke, arrived May 11 at Ponce, Porto Rico.

Sterett and Flusser, arrived May 8 at Macoris, Santo Domingo.

Denver, arrived May 9 at Acapulco, Mexico.

Raleigh, sailed May 7 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Balboa, Canal Zone.

Hector, arrived May 9 at Santo Domingo City.

McCall, sailed May 11 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Rosebank, N.Y.

Hercules, arrived May 11 at Washington, D.C.

Cleveland, arrived May 11 at the Mare Island Yard.

Ozark, sailed from Hampton Roads for New York May 12.

Flusser, arrived at San Juan May 11.

Supply, sailed from Guam for Nagasaki May 12.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 8, 1916.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Albert M. Cohen to be a lieutenant from Sept. 7, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) Emil A. Lichtenstein to be a lieutenant from Aug. 17, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) George M. Ravenscroft to be a lieutenant from Sept. 29, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) Arie A. Corwin to be a lieutenant from Nov. 11, 1915.

Asst. Paymr. Oscar W. Leidel to be a passed assistant paymaster from Aug. 22, 1915.

Asst. Paymr. John H. Colhoun to be a passed assistant paymaster from Dec. 2, 1915.

Ensign Herbert A. Ellis to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from March 7, 1915.

Ensign Robert E. P. Elmer to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 8, 1915.

The following lieutenants to be lieutenants from the dates set opposite their names, to correct the dates from which they take rank as previously confirmed: Earle F. Johnson, Nov. 12, 1913; Henry K. Hewitt, Dec. 20, 1913; Felix X. Gygas, Jan. 11, 1914; Guy E. Davis, Feb. 13, 1914; Weyman P. Beehler, Feb. 21, 1914; Lemuel M. Stevens, Feb. 22, 1914; Joseph S. Evans, March 5, 1914; John W. W. Cumming, March 10, 1914; Charles R. Clark, April 3, 1914; Roy LeC. Stover, April 9, 1914; Chester H. J. Keppeler, April 25, 1914; Charles A. Dunn, April 28, 1914; John W. Lewis, May 5, 1914; James J. Manning, May 17, 1914; Charles G. Davy, June 20, 1914; Louis H. Maxfield, July 1, 1914; Raymond F. Frelsen, July 10, 1914; Alfred W. Atkins, Oct. 29, 1914; Philip H. Hammond, Nov. 5, 1914; Claud A. Jones, Nov. 13, 1914; Harry Campbell, Dec. 11, 1914; George W. Kenyon, Dec. 12, 1914; Allan S. Farquhar, Dec. 15, 1914; Lucien F. Kimball, Jan. 1, 1915; Harvey W. McCormack, Feb. 24, 1915; Harold M. Bemis, March 4, 1915; Ernest D. McWhorter, March 22, 1915; John M. Schelling, April 23, 1915; Bert B. Taylor, April 28, 1915; William O. Wallace, May 5, 1915; Frank R. King, July 11, 1915; Bruce R. Ware, Jr., July 20, 1915; Carl T. Osburn, July 29, 1915; William S. Farber, Aug. 1, 1915; Archibald D. Turnbull, Aug. 6, 1915; Harry J. Abbott, Nov. 26, 1915;

George McC. Courts, Dec. 4, 1915, and Charles W. Crosse, Dec. 8, 1915.
Ensign Joseph E. Austin to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from March 4, 1916.

G.O. 199, MARCH 30, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

This order approves the report of the department board on power boat allowances of Feb. 29, 1916, and gives the standard allowances for battleships, armored cruisers, cruisers, first class, second class, and third class, monitors, gunboats, and other classes of vessels.

The largest boats are 50-foot steamers, 50-foot motor sailing launches, and 35-foot motorboats.

In addition to the above mentioned boats there are 36 and 40-foot sailing launches and 24 and 30-foot motor sailing launches. The size of the boats assigned and the shape are necessarily limited to the facilities for stowage. The present 28-foot motor whale boats which are appointed to the monitors will be returned until condemned by survey, at which time they will not be replaced. There are also 21-foot motor dories, 28 and 33-foot steamers. The 21-foot motor dories, when worn out, will be replaced by 24-foot motor sailing launches, if found desirable where hoisting and stowage facilities permit.

No allowance was recommended by the board for vessels which may be fitted to carry hydroaeroplanes, and until this class of vessel is developed as a type the department will render decision in each case after recommendation in accordance with the needs of the Service and as the hoisting and stowage facilities permit.

Motor barges and motorboats are assigned for the use of commanders-in-chief, chiefs of staff, squadron and division commanders, commanders of torpedo flotillas, submarine flotillas, auxiliary divisions, and like commands. Flagships are fitted to carry these boats, but they are not to be considered a part of the ship's allowance. These boats will be transferred with the flag.

As the report of the board in its approved form is on file in the various bureaus concerned, they will take the necessary action to adjust the allowances on all vessels in conformity therewith, as soon as the funds and stock of boats and machinery now on hand will permit. Therefore special requests from vessels for standard allowances will not be submitted except in cases of emergency.

G.O. 200, APRIL 6, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

This order gives the mode of procedure under naval supply account acts.

COURT-MARTIAL ORDER 4, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

This order relates to the case of Lieut. (J.G.) J. S. Hulings, U.S.N., tried by G.C.O. on board the U.S.S. Maryland at San Francisco on the charge of fraud. The court found the accused guilty in a less degree than charged and sentenced him to the loss of two numbers in his grade. The convening authority returned the record of proceedings to the court for reconsideration, and the court revoked its former findings and found the accused "guilty in a less degree than charged and guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The court adhered to its former sentence. The convening authority disapproved the findings and sentence. The Secretary of the Navy pronounced the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case illegal and set it aside with comments which fully exonerated the officer.

COURT-MARTIAL ORDER 6, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings in the case of Pay Clerk T. J. Bolan, U.S.N., tried on board the U.S.S. Delaware on the charge of drunkenness on duty, and who was found guilty and was sentenced to the loss of \$25 a month for a period of six months. The convening authority regarded the sentence as inadequate, but the court adhered to its action. The sentence was finally approved "in order that the accused may not entirely escape punishment." The Secretary of the Navy concurred in the opinion relative to the inadequacy of the sentence.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 4.—Lieut. (J.G.) F. T. Chew to Division of Naval Militia Affairs, Navy Department.

Ensign R. B. Daughtry detached Paul Jones; to Truxtun. The following assistant paymasters were ordered detached from the Pay Officers' School at Washington, D.C., and assigned to duty as noted after their respective names: E. R. Eberle to Baltimore; R. B. Huff to Nashville; L. C. English to Cleveland; M. G. Shomethus; R. M. Bright to Yorktown; M. L. Ring to Wheeling; Y. H. Wheeler to Albatross; B. S. Ganiz to Ozark; H. N. Hartley to Jupiter; H. C. Sowell to Cheyenne, and A. L. Myrland to Asiatic Station via June transport.

Btsn. W. H. Farrel detached Rainbow; to Oregon. Pay Clerk T. C. Edrington detached Wyoming; to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Act. Pay Clerk T. L. Sorrell detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; to Wyoming. Note.—All officers of the Navy, active and retired, were invited to the White House Tuesday afternoon, May 9, in undress uniform.

MAY 5.—Chief Pay Clerk E. F. Delaney detached Maine; to Naval Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Act. Pay Clerk F. M. Conrad detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Maine.

MAY 8.—Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Bartholow detached San Diego; to Oregon as executive officer. Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Owens detached command Neptune; to Vermont as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane detached Navy Recruiting Station, Pittsburgh; to command Neptune. Lieut. W. A. Smead detached Oregon; to Naval Training Station, Newport, June 30, 1916.

Lieut. B. L. Canaga detached New Orleans; to San Diego. Lieut. (J.G.) D. H. Stuart detached Preston; to treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. P. Mason detached Chester, May 15, 1916; to North Carolina.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. A. Symington detached Naval Academy; to North Carolina, June 15, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. W. Tod detached Naval Academy; to Washington, June 15, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. S. Keller to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Asst. Paymr. E. C. Edwards detached Nashville; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. B. Ewald detached Prometheus; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. H. T. Sandlin detached Baltimore; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. O. W. Leidel detached Cleveland; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. S. M. Mathes detached Yorktown; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. M. C. Merriam detached Wheeling; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. A. Harmon detached Jupiter; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. D. P. Hodapp detached Ozark; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. S. R. White, jr., detached Cheyenne, May 31, 1916; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. J. N. Colhoun detached Albatross, May 31, 1916; to home and wait orders.

Gun. S. A. Loftus detached Tennessee; to Rainbow. Gun. E. J. McCluen detached receiving ship at New York; to Tennessee.

Act. Pay Clerk J. E. Sanner appointed from May 2, 1916.

MAY 9.—Lieut. (J.G.) H. T. Bartlett detached Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.; to North Carolina.

Ensign H. D. Clarke detached Jupiter; to New Jersey.

Btsn. J. B. Hupp detached works Newport News Shipbuilding Co.; to Lebanon.

Gun. Frederick Clifford detached Maine; to Montana.

MAY 10.—Comdr. C. M. Tozer detached command Maryland; to command Saratoga.

Lieut. Comdr. O. G. Murfin detached Saratoga; to command Albany.



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Lieut. (J.G.) Haller Belt detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to temporary duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. Y. Johnston detached G-3; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Fay detached Maine; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Ensign J. E. Brenner detached Maryland; to Albany.

Ensign J. C. Lusk detached New Orleans; to Albany.

Asst. Surg. R. J. Trout, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Melville.

Gunner C. B. Arney detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Tennessee.

Chief Mach. G. W. Fairfield to works of New York Shipbuilding Company May 27, 1916, connection fitting out Idaho and on board when commissioned.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 11.—Capt. J. K. Tracy detached Marine Barracks, San Diego; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Second Lieut. A. J. White detached Marine Barracks, Portsmouth; to Rhode Island.

Second Lieut. J. T. Reid detached Rhode Island; to 8th Company, Marine Barracks, New Orleans.

M.C. ORDERS 13, APRIL 28, 1916.

Announces that companies or other permanent units, upon joining a post, will pay into the fund of the mess to which assigned such amount of the funds on hand, after paying all liabilities, as may be determined by the council of administration with the approval of the commanding officer, and upon withdrawing from the mess shall be entitled to receive a just share of the mess fund, determined in the same manner. Other instructions relative to the funds and prices of food are given in the order.

M.C. ORDERS 14, MAY 6, 1916.

220. Upon the receipt of the System of Accountability, U.S. Marine Corps, 1916, the following paragraphs in the Marine Corps Orders are revoked: 1 (b), 13, 24, (30 and 32 in so far as they relate to the Quartermaster's Department), 55, 92, 93, 104, 105, 107 (1) in so far as it relates to clothing, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 134, 136, 141, 144, 162, 163, 168, 171, 173, 176, 178, 180, 181, 193, and 195.

221. (1) Hereafter, when closing accounts for settlement on form N.M.C. 90, for discharge "upon report of medical survey, for disability," the form mentioned will contain, in brackets, immediately after the cause for discharge, a notation as to whether or not the disease or injury was due to the man's own misconduct.

(2) The entry in the man's service-record book will also show whether or not the disease or injury was the result of his own misconduct, but in no case will such entry be made on the discharge certificate.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

MAY 10.—Capt. K. W. Perry preparatory waiting orders about June 1.

First Lieut. J. F. Hottel preparatory orders to command of Tallapoosa.

First Lieut. J. H. Crozier preparatory orders to Onondaga.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

By an amendment of the Navy Appropriation bill the Coast Guard automatically becomes a part of the Navy upon the declaration of war. For some time there has been discussions of different plans by which the Coast Guard would become a part of the Navy, but no one has ever been able to propose any satisfactory basis upon which the Navy could absorb the Coast Guard. The provision of the Naval Appropriation bill solves the question. If this provision is adopted the next step will be plans by which the Coast Guard will operate with the Navy at the annual maneuvers of the fleet.

The Manning is scheduled to leave Bremerton May 10 for Unalaska.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—One of commission. South Baltimore, Md.
ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Nome, Alaska.
CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.
COMANCHE—1st Lieut. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.
ITASCA—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. South Baltimore, Md.
McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. Unalaska, Alaska.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. O. M. Gabbett. New York.
MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram. Unalaska, Alaska.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N, New York city.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
OSSIPPE—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Portland, Me.
PAMLICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Halifax, N.S.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.
TALLAPOOSA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Mobile, Ala.
TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Halifax, N.S.
THETIS—San Francisco, Cal. Out of commission.
TIOGA—Building. Solomons Island, Md.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Unalaska, Alaska.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun. Baltimore, Md.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

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THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The President on May 4 signed the bill to increase the number of cadets at the Military Academy.

Urging without success that S.J. Res. 65, creating a joint commission of Congress to be known as the joint commission of Congress to investigate the Aviation Service of the U.S. Army, should have immediate consideration, Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, in the Senate on May 4 said: "Aviation started in America. We find ourselves to-day the last in aviation service of all the great Powers in the world. The object of this resolution is to get the necessary information for the purpose of framing a law that will put America in the forefront in the matter of aviation. There was, of course, at the time this resolution was first offered, a deplorable condition existing in the aviation service. That condition has been, to some extent, rectified, but at the same time there is no law pending before this Congress, and the Military Committees of both Houses do not feel they are in this position to frame the proper kind of a bill until we know more about conditions. We know men who have appeared before those committees have not been able to give the information that was required. We know men came here who are heads of the Service, but who were unable to answer the questions and were compelled to rely upon the people who are their subordinates, and they have proven inefficient. We want this for the purpose of having a law that will protect America in the air as well as she is protected on the land and in the sea. Now, it is my purpose to offer an amendment to this bill, if we get consent to the consideration of it, to change the time of reporting from July 1 to Dec. 1, in order that a thorough examination of this situation can be undertaken. This resolution has been considered by the Committee on Military Affairs in the House and has been unanimously reported, and I have been directed to press it here if possible."

The House bill 655, "to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive," came up for discussion in the Senate on May 9 and was passed with amendments, after a discussion that resolved itself into a series of eulogies of the plainsmen who defended their homes, their lives, and the property of the United States in that border warfare. The bill provides pensions, among others, for veterans of the Black Hawk War of 1805-1808. Mr. Smoot, of Utah, pointed out in the course of his speech describing the kind of duty performed and warfare encountered by the men who were called into service at the time of these Indian raids. Mr. Smoot stated that there were few of those soldiers alive to-day, for they were all grown men

when called upon for duty. In fact, he said, it was doubtful if there were more than forty or fifty survivors of the Black Hawk war who would participate in the pensions granted by the measure. Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, introduced an amendment, which was passed, mentioning specifically "the organizations of the 1st Regiment, Nebraska Militia, engaged in fighting Indians and guarding the United States mails on the western frontier." These were Company A, 1st Regiment, 1st Brigade, Nebraska Militia, which served from Aug. 30, 1864, to Nov. 12, 1864; Company B, 1st Regiment, Nebraska Militia, which served from Aug. 13, 1864, to Feb. 13, 1865; Company C, 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade, Nebraska Militia, which served from Aug. 24, 1864, to Feb. 7, 1865; to Capt. Edward P. Childs, Artillery detachment, Nebraska Militia, which served from Aug. 30, 1864, to Nov. 12, 1864; and Company A, 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade, Nebraska Militia, which served from Aug. 12, 1864, to Dec. 24, 1864.

In an effort to eliminate the "pork barrel" aspects of the Rivers and Harbors bill, Mr. Kenyon, of Iowa, began a filibuster against the bill in the Senate on May 11. Senator Kenyon made a particular point against the striking out by the Senate committee of the one preparedness item in the bill, this being the appropriation for the deepening of the East River channel leading to the navy yard, New York.

The House on May 4 passed H.R. 15,005, to appropriate 200,000 for training camps for the Organized Militia.

The House on May 4 passed S. 4726, to permit issues by the supply departments of the Army to certain military schools and colleges.

The House on May 5 passed S.J. Res. 119, to permit issues of medical and other supplies to the American Red Cross for a temporary period.

A favorable report has been made by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on the bill (H.R. 15455) to create "a shipping board, a naval auxiliary, a merchant marine, and regulating carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States." Section 12 of the bill provides "that any vessel purchased, leased, or chartered from the board may be listed by the Secretary of the Navy as a vessel of the U.S. Naval Auxiliary Reserve. The officers and members of the crew of any such listed vessel who volunteer for the purpose and are citizens of the United States or its insular possessions may, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, be enrolled in various ranks and ratings corresponding to those of the U.S. Navy, not above the rank of lieutenant commander, as members of any naval reserve force established by law." The report on the bill states that the committee regards this provision as "of very great importance from the standpoint of national defense" because it is intended "to articulate with a provision in a bill which we understand is now being considered by the Committee on Naval Affairs, providing for a United States naval auxiliary reserve."

Reporting upon the case of Lieut. Comdr. Jerome E. Morse, U.S.N., retired, the Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to the chairman of the House Naval Committee, after citing the facts and the law in his case, says: "In view of the above opinion of the Attorney General, the advancement of Mr. Morse to be a lieutenant commander was canceled as having been erroneous and illegal, so that he is now in the status of a lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy, retired for disability not incident to the service, but receiving three-fourths pay on the retired list by virtue of the special act of June 10, 1902. From the foregoing it will be noted that though the incapacity of Lieutenant Morse in 1874 was not the result of an incident of the service, he was retired on furlough pay when he might have, under the law, in the discretion of the President, been wholly retired from the Service with one year's pay; that on June 17, 1878, he was transferred from the furlough to the retired pay list, on which list, under the law and circumstances of his case, he received one-half of active duty sea pay; and that on June 10, 1902, he was, by special act of Congress, transferred from the retired or half pay list to the 75 per cent. pay list of retired officers. In view of the foregoing, therefore, there is, in the opinion of the Department, nothing in the record of Lieutenant Morse of such a particularly meritorious nature as to warrant the enactment of further special legislation in his favor. Favorable consideration of the bill H.R. 10603 is not recommended."

The Secretary of War submits an addition to the estimates for "Fortifications, Panama Canal," as follows: For submarine bases at Panama Canal, to be immediately available and to continue available until expended, \$2,955,306. "It was impracticable to submit these estimates before owing to the necessity for careful consideration and joint action by the Navy and War Departments and the canal authorities in the selection of the sites for these submarine bases. The Secretary of the Navy thinks it most important that these bases be established at the earliest practicable date, and it is requested that these items be included in the appropriations in the Sundry Civil bill now under consideration by Congress."

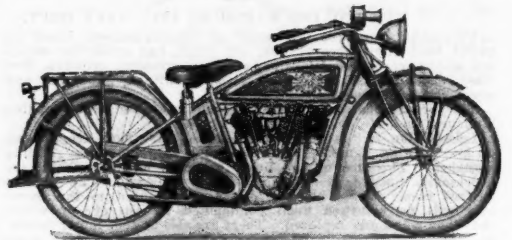
The Secretary of War submits a draft of legislation to be inserted in the bill making appropriations for the service of the War Department under the heading, "Transportation of the Army and its supplies," as follows: "And provided further, That nothing in the preceding provisions shall be construed to prevent the accounting officers of the Government from making full payment to land-grant railroads for transportation of property or persons where the courts of the United States have held that such property or persons do not come within the scope of the deductions provided for in the land-grant acts."

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

The Vice President on May 8 laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives on the bill, S. 381, to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands, insisting upon its amendments and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon. Mr. Hitchcock moved that the Senate concur in the amendments made by the House, and Mr. Clarke, the author of the Senate paragraph which promised the Filipinos independence in four years, which provision was voted down in the House, "trusted the motion to concur would be adopted." The bill, however, was sent to conference. Mr. Clarke said:

"I do not intend to obstruct the passage of this Jones bill or any bill which deals with merely administrative questions. I think they are distinct from and subordinate to the great question of our getting out of the Philippine Islands. Indeed, I am glad that all questions of procedure and local administration have been separated, so that we may deal now with that one single proposition of withdrawing from the Philippines without having to gain or lose votes because certain other debatable provisions are annexed to a general bill in which the vital provision appears. In view of all that has occurred, I think that the question as to whether or not we ought to

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go out of the Philippines and when should be made the subject of a discussion and consideration when this is the only question presented. I do not know that an opportune occasion will present itself during the present session, but I hope it may. But I think as much of the general question of Philippine administration as is contained in the pending House amendment in the form of the so-called Jones bill ought to be disposed of now, whether we are to eventually get out of there or whether we are to retain the islands forever. There are many very wholesome provisions contained in the pending Jones bill. I do not want the impression to arise that those of us who believe that we ought to get out of the Philippines now are at our row's end. We believe that that question ought to be still further and more seriously considered in the light of recent developments. I do not believe that we have as yet taken the judgment of the American people upon the main proposition, and certainly not on the difficulties to be encountered and overcome before the interests of the American and Filipino people involved can receive that intelligent, independent, and patriotic consideration which their transcendent importance demands. For the present I think the wisest course will be taken if the motion of the Senator from Nebraska—to concur in the House amendment—shall be adopted."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5901, Mr. Oliver (for Mr. Penrose).—To provide for removal of the body of the late Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock from Norristown, Pa., to the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

H.R. Res. 219, Mr. Emerson.—Joint resolution against removal of United States forces from Mexico.

H.R. 15387, Mr. Hulbert.—To appropriate \$700,000 for the improvement of New York Harbor, N.Y., with a view to securing a suitable depth of channel to the navy yard.

H.R. 15389, Mr. Hulbert.—To appropriate \$250,000 for the improvement of New York Harbor, N.Y., Upper Bay, with a view to improving channel opposite anchorage grounds.

H.R. 15434, Mr. Gallivan.—Appropriating \$100,000 "for erecting a suitable memorial to John Patrick Holland, inventor of the first practical submarine torpedoboot."

HOUSE DEBATES ARMY REORGANIZATION.

In accordance with the unanimous consent agreement made on May 5, as announced in our issue of May 6, the House on May 8 took up the first conference report on the Army Reorganization bill (H.R. 12766) and considered three items—Army increase, the Volunteer Army and a government nitrate plant. By a vote of 221 to 142 the House voted down the provision in the Senate amendment providing for a Regular Army of 250,000 men, and by a vote of 251 to 109 rejected the Volunteer Army section. As a substitute for the Senate's nitrate plant proposition, Mr. Hay's plan to have the Government erect and operate a nitrate plant to be operated under the direction of the President was passed by the House, an appropriation of \$20,000,000 being provided for. The bill was then sent again to conference. Mr. Hay, Mr. Kahn and Mr. Dent representing the House. Senators Chamberlain, Beckham, Broussard, du Pont and Warren on May 9 were appointed to act as conferees at the further conference on the part of the Senate.

In the course of the debate in the House on Sections 2 (size of Army) and 56 (Volunteer Army) of the Senate amendments, Mr. Gordon, of Ohio, declared them to be "disgraceful and outrageous renunciations of the rights of the American Congress upon the subject of the Army," and declared "the report of The Adjutant General of the United States stated that the highest possible number of men that could be raised in this country by volunteer enlistment is 140,000, and it was that number at which this House fixed the maximum number of the standing Army." He made an attack

upon the officers of the Regular Army, saying: "Our Army officers, some of whom spend more of their time in plotting and planning to promote their own private interests than they do in performing the public duties for which they are educated and paid, are determined to force by the indirect means of a Volunteer Army an increase in our standing military force which they know Congress would not dare to vote directly, for the purpose of compelling a proportionate increase in the number of officers, and thereby bring about their own promotions and the increased pay and allowances resulting to them. This is the whole story, and explains why they have labored so persistently to discredit and destroy the National Guard, for which they are not permitted to supply the officers."

"If the people of the United States," Mr. Gordon continued, "must engage in a hand-to-hand conflict with the Regular Army officers' lobby to save from destruction the means of defense provided by the Constitution during every period of military excitement, such as we are now passing through, then the wise thing for the people of this country to do is to abolish entirely their standing Army by an amendment to the Constitution, as the people of Switzerland did. Every war we have ever been engaged in was fought and won by volunteers, including the War for Independence. A persistent effort has been made by Regular Army officers in recent times to belie history and to discredit the citizen soldier. The battle of Saratoga, recorded by the great historian, Sir Edward Creasy, as one of the fifteen decisive battles in the world's history, was won by volunteers exclusively, and more than 5,000 British Regulars were made prisoners as a result of that great battle, which determined in advance the outcome of the Revolutionary War. They would have us forget Saratoga, Yorktown, New Orleans and Chapultepec, the great battles of the Civil War, all fought and won by citizen soldiers, in their efforts to discredit the ability of the citizens of this country to defend it by the means afforded and suggested by the Constitution."

Speaking in defense of the sections under discussion, Mr. Kahn, of California, declared he believed it would be possible to raise the required number of men provided by the Senate bill if a little more latitude were allowed in the matter of the physical standards of men applying for enlistment, and suggested that it would be a good idea if the Army recruiting stations were situated in better portions of the large cities than was the usual custom. They, in many cases, he said, were "near the tenderloin districts of the cities." Mr. Kahn also called attention to the situation in Mexico and Europe, pointing out that in the one case we had not protected our nationals and that in the other no one could tell when the present war was over, "what demands will be made on us for indemnities for the murder of the nationals of foreign countries or for their properties destroyed by the Mexicans."

Mr. Crago, of Pennsylvania, said that he would vote for the larger Army for two reasons: "First, because I want the chairman of the conference committee to feel that he has this House back of him in whatever limit he may see proper to go in regard to the Regular Army, and, second, I shall vote for and support it because I believe the people of the United States would be glad to know that they had an Army of 250,000 men to-day on the Mexican border."

Mr. Hay ended the discussion by saying: "I am sorry that the gentleman from California, in his desire to impress upon the House the importance of an Army of 250,000 men, invited the countries of Europe to come here and make war upon us to obtain in this war an indemnity for their loss. But we may rest assured that the countries of Europe are not coming across the water to exact from us any indemnity. We may rest assured that this country, having preserved the peace thus long during this great crisis in the world's history, has the respect of the world, and that we will have no war to meet, and, therefore, that it is unnecessary to place upon the citizens of this country for all time the burden of a standing Army of 250,000 men. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mann] says if you cannot raise the men what harm is there in it? Why, my friends, the people who are behind this movement for an Army of 250,000 men are telling us every day that you cannot raise them except through compulsory military service. They want you to make the experiment under the present system so that they will be able to come back here and tell you that you must have compulsory service or you cannot get the men necessary to defend the country. That is their purpose in advocating this Army of 250,000 men. It is their purpose in advocating the Volunteer Army of 261,000 men. Trained men! Why, if this is put into effect, if you adopt Section 56, what sort of trained men will you have? Men who only train thirty days in a year, and you want to put that against the National Guard, because you cannot have both. You must choose to-day whether you will have the Volunteer Army or the National Guard. I for one do not propose to vote to put upon this country both the National Guard and the Volunteer Army. The expense of one is enough without having another burden of that sort placed upon the people for no reason at all, and if the House to-day votes in favor of the Volunteer Army I shall consider it as an instruction not to insist upon a provision in the bill for the National Guard."

"Suppose these measures which these gentlemen advocate go into law and are effective. Suppose you can get 250,000 men in the Regular Army. What does that cost? Two hundred and fifty million dollars a year. Suppose you can get 261,000 men in the Volunteer Army, what does that cost under the provisions of this section? Under the provisions of this section the President, while he can train them in field service for only thirty days, can train them at home every day in the year, and under the provisions of the bill they receive the same pay as men and officers of the Regular Army, and that means \$261,000,000 a year—a half billion dollars that you propose to vote upon the taxpayers of this country in addition to what the National Guard will cost. That is what you are opening up an avenue to do, and I appeal to you as men of sense, as men who have the best interest of the country at heart, to let the conferees do what they ought to do with the Regular Army, and not to vote up this Volunteer Army, but let the country have a sane and sensible and reasonable preparation and not place upon the people of the country an enormous burden of taxation."

NAVAL STATION, NARRAGANSETT BAY.

Newport, R.I., May 2, 1916.

Mrs. Z. H. Madison has returned to Newport from New York. Dr. Kaufman gave the last of his first-aid lectures on Saturday and was tendered a vote of thanks by the ladies, who have taken great interest in the series of lectures. Lieuts. (J.G.) G. L. Dickinson, C. M. Elder, G. A. Rood and H. R. Hein are at the Torpedo Station for a course of instruction in the later types of torpedoes.

The wedding of Miss Constance North Metcalfe to Ensign Wilder Dupuy Baker, U.S.N., April 26, 1916, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. John B. Kaufman at the Training Station,

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Newport, R.I., briefly noted in the issue of April 29, was quite a notable event. The bride wore white satin with a lace veil, carried a huge shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, and never looked more beautiful than she did as she walked to the altar. Her sister, Mrs. Kaufman, acted as matron of honor and was handsome in gray tulle with a pink and gray hat. She carried sweet peas. A reception followed, with delicious refreshments and dancing. Among those present were Admiral and Mrs. Pecheider, Miss Margaret Pecheider, Miss Katharine Knight, Capt. and Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Mary Louise Fletcher (who caught the bride's bouquet), Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Miss Cole, Commander Vogelgesang, Commander and Mrs. Blamer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. S. Freeman, Lieut. and Mrs. Stark, Mrs. Alfred G. Howe, Lieutenant Causey, Dr. H. M. Beck, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Kirby Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Puleston, Lieut. and Mrs. Giles, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. T. Evans and Surg. and Mrs. Carpenter. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Baker, mother of the groom, and Mrs. Charles M. Bull and Miss Bull, of Brooklyn.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 9, 1916.

The post will be sorry indeed to lose Colonel Townsley and his family; on account of the Manchurian law Colonel Townsley will be relieved from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy on June 1.

Many guests were up for the two hops; Capt. and Mrs. Downing received at the officers' hop on Friday evening; Mrs. Arrowsmith received with her son, Cadet Krayenbuhl, on Saturday evening. Col. and Mrs. Gordon entertained at dinner before the Friday hop for Lieuts. and Mesdames Gruber, Cunningham, Morrison and MacMillan. Col. and Mrs. Stuart's guests for Friday and Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Stout and their son, Howard, of New York; on Friday Col. and Mrs. Stuart gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Stout, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Colonels Echols and Smith.

Lieutenant Hayes had a dinner on Friday at the club for Lieuts. and Mesdames Stearns, Lee and Purdon and Miss Parman. Col. and Mrs. Gordon's guests at dinner on Tuesday were Col. and Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Lockwood. Mrs. Herman Beukema is here, the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Shaw; on Friday Col. and Mrs. Shaw entertained at dinner for Mrs. Beukema, the Misses Townsley, Colonel Fieberger, Captain Card, Lieutenants Lockwood and Dick. Capt. and Mrs. Ennis entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Mrs. Hepburn, of Portland, Ore., and Colonel Smith.

Col. and Mrs. Walker gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Miss Barnette and Captain Godfrey. Lieut. and Mrs. Beere had a number of distinguished guests for luncheon and the baseball game on Saturday; their week-end guests were Mrs. Beere's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chessman, of New York, and the luncheon guests were Mr. Seville, the archaeologist; Mr. Lang, Belgian Congo explorer; Captain Bartlett, who went with Peary on his North Pole voyage of discovery; Mr. Walsh and Captain Keane.

Mrs. Tschappatt returned Friday from Washington, where she had visited her parents, Gen. and Mrs. McGee; General McGee is convalescing rapidly from his illness of several weeks. Miss North, of California, was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Thomlinson. Mr. and Mrs. Kingman Robins, of Rochester, N.Y., were guests of Miss Farman and Lieutenant Farman for over the week-end; Miss Farman entertained for her guests with small dinner parties on Friday and Saturday evenings and a luncheon for Mrs. Robins on Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham entertained at dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Rethers, Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody; after dinner bridge was played, when prizes were won by Mrs. Rethers and Mrs. Dunwoody. Miss Vera Kreger is spending a few weeks visiting in Washington.

Mrs. Mills, widow of Col. Stephen Mills, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Willcox on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Malven were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Miner at dinner on Friday. Miss Candace Hewitt, of New York, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns for the week-end. Miss Barbara Barnette, of New York, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Walker for over Sunday; she is now spending a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Goethals.

Mrs. Stuart and the Misses Elsie and Mary Stuart are leaving on Tuesday for a visit of some weeks with Mrs. Stuart's mother, Mrs. Jervey, of Charleston, S.C. Lieutenant Bubb's guests on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. King, Miss Linzee King, and Miss Watson, of New York. Major and Mrs. Bell's guests for over Sunday were the Misses Lenthion and Almy Guilford, of New York; Major and Mrs. Bell's guests at dinner on Friday were the Misses Guilford, Lieutenants Crawford and Stanton.

Miss Katharine Jones, of Saugerties, N.Y., spent a few days this week as the guest of the Misses Townsley. Mrs. Thomlinson had some guests in on Monday for two very informal tables of bridge. Mrs. Bubb, who has been visiting at Hudson, N.Y., for the past fortnight, returns home on Tuesday.

Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's guests for the week-end were Miss Annie Galt, of Williamsburg, Va., and her niece, Miss Mary Ware Galt, daughter of Chief Engr. R. W. Galt, U.S.N., retired. The members of the Tuesday afternoon mending club, their husbands and a few guests gave a pretty dinner at the club on Friday; toy balloons were novel favors and the decorations were in blue and gold. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Downing, Capt. and Mrs. Goethals, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Solberg, Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer, Mrs. Krusi and Lieutenant Pullen. Among the guests at the hotel for the week-end were Mrs. Heiner and Miss Mary Heiner, wife and daughter of Major Gordon Heiner, C.A.C., and the Misses O'Donovan.

Major and Mrs. Bell's guests at dinner on Sunday were the Misses Guilford, Cadets Caperton and Sherer.

Mrs. Dunwoody, wife of General Dunwoody, has returned from a visit in Washington and is with her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody. The Reading club closed its season on Thursday with its annual luncheon and business meeting at Cullum hall; the committee in charge of the love feast were Mesdames MacMillan, Walker, Dunwoody and Cunningham. The luncheon was served at small tables, each decorated in a different color. The officers for 1916-17 elected are: President, Mrs. Walker; vice-president, Mrs. George R. Goethals; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Stilwell. The club adjourned to meet again in October.

Lieutenant Bull was called away recently to his home in Virginia on account of the illness and death of his father. Col. and Mrs. Gordon are being congratulated on the birth of their first granddaughter, the child of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Gordon, at Fort Ethan Allen. Mrs. Glade, wife of Capt. Herman Glade, has returned from Panama and has been spending some time with her mother, Mrs. Huntington, in New York; on Tuesday Mrs. Glade will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Willcox. Mrs. Walker has gone to Vineyard Haven, Nantucket, where she will be with her mother, Mrs. Cary, for a week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison's guests for over Sunday were Mrs. Morrison's mother, Mrs. A. C. Hall, and her brother, Mr. A. C. Hall, jr., of Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Reilly and Captain Lindsey entertained at luncheon on Monday, complimentary to the Misses Coleman, of New York. Captain Peyton gave a dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Galt, Mrs. Budington and Mrs. Thompson, of Sound Beach, Conn.; Mrs. Schrode, of New York; Mrs. Kulp, of Princeton; Captain Haverkamp, Lieutenants Kelley and Wilbur.

Mrs. Dew and Miss Virginia Chew, of New York, were guests of Lieutenant Hall for the week-end; on Friday evening Lieutenant Hall gave a dinner for Mrs. Dew, Miss Chew and Lieutenant Chase. Mrs. Cunningham is spending a few days at Larchmont, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Oler. Capt. Russell P. Reeder and young son, Henry Reeder, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carter on Monday, stopping on their way from Fort McKinley, Me., to Captain Reeder's new station at Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber entertained at dinner on Thursday for

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Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray, Lieut. and Mrs. Manley, Colonel Smith and Lieutenant Uhl.

Major and Mrs. E. L. Butts, U.S.A., and Mr. and Mrs. Crombie of New York, were guests of Captain Peyton at luncheon on Saturday. Lieutenant Hall's guests at dinner on Saturday were Mrs. Dew, Miss Chew, Lieut. and Mrs. Catts, Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey and Lieutenant Chase. Capt. and Mrs. Carter's guests at dinner on Sunday were their week-end guest, Miss Rosamond Swaney, Cadets Lewis, Walbach and Schofield. Benjamin Stillwell Holderness, little son of Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Holderness, was christened on Sunday morning at the chapel by Chaplain Silver; the god-parents were the baby's grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Stillwell, Captain Card and Mrs. Stuart Wilder. Mrs. Holderness's sister. After the christening Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness had luncheon for Dr. and Mrs. Stillwell, Captain Card, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Wilder, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stillwell.

Mrs. Dew was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Catts at luncheon on Saturday. The Monday evening card club met with Col. and Mrs. Gordon; the Tuesday club met with Mrs. Townsley; Mrs. Robinson was hostess of the South End club; the Thursday evening club met with Col. and Mrs. Holt; Mrs. Morrison entertained the Friday morning club; the Friday afternoon club met with Mrs. Fieberger; the Tuesday sewing club met with Mrs. Walter D. Smith, the Monday tea club with Mrs. Catts.

The First Class of cadets, with Colonel Tschappat and other officers, left on Monday evening for Watervliet Arsenal, where they will spend Tuesday, returning to West Point on Tuesday evening. The members of the Class of 1904 who are stationed at West Point expect to motor down to Fort Totten on May 13 for a reunion with classmates there over the week-end; there are about ten 1904 men stationed here now. The members of the 19th Infantry stationed at West Point held a dinner on Saturday evening at the club; Capt. Ora E. Hunt was toast-master. Toasts to the President and the regiment were drunk and then Capt. E. G. Peyton responded to the toast, "Arizona Dry and the Change from 'How' to 'Why.'" Then was given the song, "The Bandits, Judge and Tim." Lieut. Philip Hayes spoke on "Duke, the Oldest First Lieutenant in Captivity." Lieut. P. L. Purdon's remarks were on "Warts on the Pickles," and Lieut. A. J. Betcher responded to "The Cambodians." The song, "They're on the Water Wagon Now," was the next on the program. Lieutenant Uhl finishing with a few appropriate words on "Texas City Before Its Bath." Major Kobbé and Lieutenant Rucker, both 18th Infantry, were guests for the evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Worcester's guests for over the week-end were Miss Burr, of Portland, Me.; Miss Margaret Harrison, Miss Celeste Hunter, Lieutenant Montgomery, U.S.A., and Lieutenant Montgomery, U.S.N. Mrs. Polk, of Troy, N.Y., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn.

The Army and Georgetown met on the diamond on Saturday, the cadets winning, 15 to 6. The Army men drove the visiting pitchers, Finnegan and Breslin, off the mound in the first inning and scored seven runs before a batsman had been retired. Neyland, pitching for the Army, did his poorest work in the first inning, being hit for two safe drives, which, coupled with a hit batsman, netted two runs. After that he settled down and except for the second inning, when he passed Breslin, and again in the sixth, when he winged another visitor, he was an enigma. Fielding on both sides was far from sensational, except when McBride, of the Army, in the sixth inning gathered in a hard drive with one hand. The cadet nine: Gerhardt, 3b.; Mitchell, r.f.; Neyland, p.; Coffin, 2b.; McNeill, c.; Britton, 1b.; House, s.s.; Krayenbuhl, l.f.; McBride, l.f.; Bringham, c.f.

In the game on Wednesday the Army hit the ball hard and won from the University of Pittsburgh, 10 to 3. Sarcia, the Army southpaw pitcher, allowed only three scattered singles. The visitors' trio of runs in the third came without a semblance of hit when Sarcia's support went bad momentarily. After that the cadets played well in the field and ran wild on the bases. Sarcia also hit hard and timely, his double in the first scoring two runners. Mitchell's hitting and his sensational catch in the eighth were features. The nine was the same as on Saturday, except that Sarcia took Neyland's place as pitcher.

Army football men are holding spring practice. Over fifty candidates have reported to Lieut. Philip Hayes, the Army football representative, and workouts are being held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Cadet McEwan, captain of next fall's eleven, is working hard with the men also.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 8, 1916.

Mrs. F. H. Sargent and Miss Alice Sargent, who have been spending the winter in Florida, returned to the post on Tuesday. Mr. J. P. Vining, of Ormond, Fla., who has been visiting his niece, Mrs. Davis, returned to his home on Tuesday. Mrs. Rogers's guests for dinner Tuesday were Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Youngs, Dr. Lauderdale, Mr. Tupper and Mr. Edwards, of Lake Forest. Mrs. Tate entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, of Chicago. Mrs. Youngs, Mrs. Rogers, Dr. Lauderdale, Mr. Tupper and Mr. Edwards.

Mrs. Tupper, who has been spending the winter in Honolulu with her sister, Mrs. Chatfield, arrived Thursday and is the guest of Mrs. Tate. Mrs. von Schrader entertained at bridge and tea on Friday for her guest, Mrs. Flershem, Mrs. Grote, Mrs. Walthall and Mrs. Davis. The prize was won by Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Clark was guest of honor at a luncheon and theater party given by Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure in Chicago on Saturday. Mrs. Davis spent the week-end with friends in Milwaukee. Mrs. Porter and her son, Francis, left on Saturday for Albuquerque, N.M. Before her departure Mrs. Porter had at her guests her father-in-law and cousin, Mr. Porter and Mrs. Robb, of Chicago.

On Saturday Mrs. Grote gave a jolly May party for twenty-six children in honor of her daughter Mary's sixth birthday

anniversary. A delightful feature was the "fish pond," which held a toy for each small fisherman, and prizes were given the winners of the different games and contests. Delicious refreshments were served from the dining table, which was decorated with a miniature May pole, May baskets and favors for each child. Mrs. Grote was assisted by her guests, Miss Sara Jones, and Miss Jackson, of Wheaton, Ill.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 11, 1916.

The midshipmen's hop on Saturday night was a very fine event. Many beautiful gowns were seen among the dancers, and there were numerous spectators in the galleries. Mrs. Farber, wife of Lieut. W. S. Farber, U.S.N., received. Among those who attended were Misses Elizabeth and Susanna Chase, daughters of Capt. Volney O. Chase; Miss Helen Kimmell, daughter of Comdr. Harry Kimmell; Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason; Miss Elizabeth Kingsbury, daughter of Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, U.S.A.; Miss George Schofield, daughter of the late General Schofield, U.S.A., and Miss Elsie Lejeune, daughter of Lieut. Col. John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C. A number of young officers from the ships at neighboring stations also attended.

Mrs. George R. Nelson, of Fargo, N.D., with her son, Ensign L. J. Nelson, U.S.N., is at Carvel hall in Annapolis. Mr. Henri des Garennes, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end here with his parents, Prof. and Mme. des Garennes. Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., spent several days here with his family. Chaplain and Mrs. C. V. Ellis, U.S.N., are here. Mrs. Brereton, wife of Lieut. W. D. Brereton, jr., U.S.N., is a patient in the Emergency Hospital here, where she will undergo an operation for an affection of the heel. Mrs. Philip Thornton Dashiell, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and two children are visiting Mrs. Robert H. Dashiell, mother of Mdsn. Robert B. Dashiell.

Two vacancies in the Scout Boys' Council of Annapolis, one caused by the death of Commodore William H. Beehler, U.S.N., have been filled by the election of Comdr. Raymond Stone, U.S.N., retired, and William N. Berkeley, Ph.D., analytical chemist at the U.S. Naval Electrical Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis.

The gunboat Ranger, from Boston, commanded by Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N., retired, arrived here on Friday and moored at the Naval Academy. She has on board the cadets of the Massachusetts Nautical School, who are being trained as officers of the merchant marine. Captain Hourigan made a call upon Capt. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., the day of arrival. The Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan's handsome yacht, arrived here on Friday and remained until Saturday afternoon. Mr. Morgan was on board and had as his guests Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Ambassador of England, and other friends. There was an unofficial exchange of visits between Superintendent Eberle and Mr. Morgan and his friends.

About thirty Philadelphians, who accompanied the battleships of the midshipmen's summer practice squadron from Philadelphia to Annapolis, arriving here Friday afternoon, left for Philadelphia next morning. They accompanied the ships by the special permission of Secretary Daniels. Their purpose was to become acquainted in some measure with different phases of service on such ships, and to determine whether it would be practicable to take up certain portions of the work at their homes and thus aid the cause of naval preparedness. They were delighted with the trip, and expressed the determination to put into effect some scheme for instruction and practice in naval work. The ships were the Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin.

The thirty-first annual reunion of U.S. Naval Academy graduates will be held at the Naval Academy on Tuesday, June 1. The business meeting will be held that afternoon at 3:30. The formation for the annual dinner will take place at 7:30 p.m., in front of Blake row.

Bunching hits in the eighth inning, the midshipmen scored five runs in the baseball game with Bucknell on Saturday, the final score being 6 to 1. It was a beautiful contest until the Navy took their commanding lead. In the second Rodgers was hit, took third on Elliott's error and scored on Von Heimberg's single. In the seventh the visitors evened the score on singles and a sacrifice. In the eighth Connolly's double, singles by Von Heimberg and Moran, an error by Bucknell and a pass netted five runs. The Navy nine: Fisher, 3b.; Hamilton, 2b.; Rodgers, 1b.; Von Heimberg, l.f.; Connolly, c.; Moran, r.f.; McFall, c.f.; Blodgett, p.; Calhoun, s.s.

After playing to a tie in the first half at lacrosse with Mount Washington club of Baltimore on Saturday afternoon the midshipmen rallied in the second half and won the game by a score of 4 to 1. The Navy players were: Worden, Durgin, Wilkes, Shortridge, Martin, Keady, Garrett, Douthit, Compton, Wead, Jacobson, Solberg.

The Naval Academy won from Lafayette Saturday in an exciting field and track meet by 58 to 46. The performances were uniformly good, though not exceptional, and nearly all the contests were close and interesting. No Academy record was broken, though Maxfield, Lafayette, put the shot 43 feet 11½ inches, which is several inches better than the local figure. Midshipman Thompson did the best work of his track career, covering the hundred yards in ten seconds flat and the 220 in three-fifths of a second over twenty-two. Morris, Navy, and Betchell, Lafayette, ran a particularly fine race in the quarter mile, and the mile run was a splendid contest between Mack, of the Navy, and Barrick, Lafayette, the former winning by a desperate spurt at the finish. Other events and winners were: 120-yard hurdles, Paulson, Lafayette; 220-yard hurdles, Maxwell, Lafayette; half-mile run, Ericsson, Navy; high jump, Jefferies, Navy, and Paulson, Lafayette, tied; broad jump, Evans, Lafayette; hammer throw, Ryan, Lafayette; discus throw, Maxfield, Lafayette; pole vault, Williams, Navy.

The Naval Academy tennis team won from Rutgers Saturday in a one-sided but well played contest. The midshipmen won all five strings in singles and made an even break on the doubles, both good contests. Particularly good work was done by Waters and Callaghan, Navy, and Heitkamp played well for the visitors. Other Navy players were Haebler, Joy and Randolph.

The Navy's second nine played an eight-inning game here on Saturday with the Catholic University second team. Score: Navy, 6; University, 5. The Naval Hospital team beat the Cadet Patrol nine on Saturday by a score of 19 to 7.

In the baseball game on Wednesday the midshipmen won from Catholic University by 2 to 1. Blodgett struck out sixteen of the visitors, while most of the others fled out to in or outfielders, and others reaching first ended their careers at second. Calhoun's single and Fisher's homer in the third were the Navy's only hits and brought about their only runs.

The Naval Academy tennis representatives won from the University of Virginia here Wednesday afternoon in an interesting match. The singles, which were played first, resulted in a tie, all but one series requiring a third set. The midshipmen won handsily, however, by taking both strings in doubles. Buzgan did the best work for the visitors, and Waters and Haebler for the Naval Academy.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ABEL.—Born at Washington, D.C., May 6, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles Abel, U.S.A., a son, Brent Maxwell Abel.

CHANDLER.—Born May 1, 1916, at Washington, D.C., to Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Chandler, jr., U.S.N., a daughter, Betty.

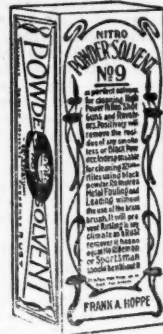
DONAVIN.—Born on May 1, 1916, at Elizabeth, N.J., to the wife of Mr. Charles S. Donavin, former captain, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., a daughter, Jean Hayward Donavin.

GYGAX.—Born at New London, Conn., May 8, 1916, a son, Felix Gygax, jr., to Lieut. and Mrs. Felix Gygax, U.S.N.

ISAACS.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1916, to Ensign and Mrs. Edouard Victor Isaacs, U.S.N., a daughter, Agnes Cabell, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell, U.S.A.

LAWTON.—Born at Vallejo, Cal., April 29, 1916, to the wife of Lieut. S. H. Lawton, U.S.N., a son.

MARTIN.—Born at Fort Kamehameha, H.T., April 23, 1916,



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to Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Le Roy Martin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son, John Robert.

RANDELL.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 28, 1916, to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Robert C. Randell, U.S.N., a daughter, Nancy Layman.

MARRIED.

SLARROW—GOULD.—At Washington, D.C., May 6, 1916, Asst. Paymr. Malcolm G. Sllarrow, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Gould.

DIED.

AYER.—Died at Haverhill, Mass., April 20, 1916, Walter Ayer, father of Mrs. Tebbetts, wife of Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th U.S. Inf.

BOLLER.—Died at Douglas, Ariz., April 29, 1916, Mrs. Vernon W. Boller, wife of Captain Boller, 11th U.S. Inf.

BURNS.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 10, 1916, Bttn. Patrick H. Burns, U.S.N., retired.

CLINTON.—Died at Division Hospital, Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., on April 19, 1916, Mrs. Clara Micks Clinton, mother of Capt. James Wentworth Clinton, U.S.A., and Capt. Thomas Micks Clinton, U.S.M.C.

HARTMAN.—Died May 10, 1916, at West Leesport, Pa., George C. Hartman, father of Major John D. L. Hartman, 3d U.S. Cav.

MORRISON.—Died May 5, 1916, Christine, seven months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Morrison, Garden Court, Detroit, Mich.

NAYLOR.—Died at Fort Sill, Okla., May 7, 1916, 1st Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, 5th U.S. Field Art., son-in-law of Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A.

PRITCHETT.—Died at Fort Sill, Okla., May 7, 1916, 1st Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 5th U.S. Field Art., son-in-law of Col. John A. Lundeen, U.S.A.

SANTFORD.—Died at Oakland, Cal., May 1, 1916, Comsy. Sergt. Michael Santford, U.S.A., retired. Interment in National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

STONE.—Died at Tientsin, China, April 4, 1916, Mary Eleanor Stone, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles B. Stone, jr., 15th U.S. Inf.; granddaughter of Major C. H. Bonesteel, U.S.A., and great-granddaughter of Gen. O. D. Greene.

WALLACE.—Died suddenly, May 6, 1916, in New York city, Ethel Bangs Wallace. Interment at Mount Auburn Chapel, Cambridge, Mass.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A court martial for the trial of 1st Lieut. Thaddeus Higgins, of Co. E, 69th N.Y., on charges involving disobedience of orders, has been ordered. The detail of the court, which is to meet at the armory of the 2d Regiment of Field Artillery, in Brooklyn, is as follows: Col. George A. Wingate, 2d Field Art., president; Major J. M. Hutchinson, 71st Inf.; Capt. G. G. Holland, 14th Inf.; Capt. J. P. D. Shielor, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. E. C. Schroeder, 71st Inf., members, and Major A. R. Latson, J.A., 2d Brigade, judge advocate.

The entire National Guard of New York must be mobilized at Pine Camp from July 9 to 22, inclusive, because Governor Whitman holds that the Kincaid Appropriation bill carrying \$500,000 for the purpose means that all the state troops must be in camp at the same time. The tentative plans of Major General O'Ryan calling for the Guard to go to Pine Camp in two periods, one from July 1 to 10 and the other from July 11 to 20, will be altered accordingly. General O'Ryan had a conference with Governor Whitman this week and made known the change in plans. There will be approximately 18,000 National Guardsmen in camp for two weeks.

Governor Whitman on May 10 signed a number of the National Guard bills, including the measures creating wire and telegraph and telephone companies, aero and radio companies. The aero companies already are in provisional organization, one at Hempstead Plains and the other at Buffalo. It is understood the new wire, telephone and telegraph companies will be organized in New York city. Other military bills signed by the Governor include the measures increasing from \$1 to \$5 the fines that may be imposed by court-martials for failure to obey summons and increasing from \$10 to \$25 the penalty for "other offenses"; and the bill including the mothers as well as widows and children of Guardsmen under the benefits of the state pensions.

Capt. E. B. Richardson, Battery A, 1st Field Art., of Massachusetts, has ordered a varied program of instruction for May and June. These include instruction to drivers, packing, examination of non-coms., instruction to cannoners, in mounted drills, sub-caliber practice, etc.; camp of 1st Platoon, May 13 and 14; camp of 3d Platoon, May 20 and 21; camp of special details, May 27 and 28; camp of 3d Platoon, June 3 and 4. The tentatively mentioned camp tour-of-duty is July 1-15 at West Barnstable.

A review of the 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., will be held by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan in the armory on Thursday night, May 18, 1916.

The officers of the 22d Engineers will hold their annual dinner on May 20.

Colonel Bates, 71st N.Y., directs his command to assemble at the armory on the night of May 13 for a practice march.

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TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is up to the smoker. But there are other qualities that you should look for in the cigarette steady smoke. Here are a couple of tests that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and tongue. Light any cigarette. Draw in a cloud of smoke—a small, ordinary puff is in your mouth for a few seconds. Hold it "float" around against your tongue and throat. Now blow out the smoke. If the cigarette contains a high grade of mild tobacco leaves, combined in just the right proportion, it will always feel cool and smooth both to your throat and to your tongue.

On the other hand, if the proportions are not right and if the cigarette contains inferior grades of tobacco or hidden strands of junk, oily leaf, you will feel a stinging, stinging at the tip of your tongue or that "sandpaper tickle" in your throat. Test number two—How do you feel after smoking all day?

If the tobacco in the cigarette includes a correct proportion of mild grades—and is properly mellowed by age—and if they have been so blended as to bring out the best qualities in each of the different types of tobacco, you will be able to smoke practically whenever you feel like it, through the day without feeling any effect from it. But with another cigarette in which the blend is less skillful, even though the tobacco are of the highest grade, you will find along towards the end of the day that you are likely to have that "feeling" of having "smoked too much."

Try these tests on Fatima

On the invitation of the Chaplain, the regiment will parade for divine service on Sunday afternoon, May 14, in Calvary Church, Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue, at 4 o'clock. The regiment will assemble for mobilization on Sunday, May 21. Details later. The regiment will perform a tour of field service July 1 to 9, inclusive.

The officers of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., have adopted the appointive system in selecting officers.

The 2d Field Artillery, Col. G. A. Wingate, will be reviewed by Governor Whitman, in the Bronx Armory, on Saturday night, May 13.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant General Cole of Connecticut announces field instruction for the National Guard of the state as follows: Authority has been granted by the Secretary of War for camps of instruction for the Medical Corps and Hospital Corps, Conn. N.G., at Tobyhanna, Pa., June 19-29, inclusive, 1916, and for the Cavalry at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 9-16, inclusive, 1916. The 10th Militia Field Artillery will report to the commanding officer, joint camp of instruction, Field Artillery, at Tobyhanna, Pa., for ten days' duty as follows: Batteries B, E and F, June 15-24, inclusive, 1916; Batteries A, C and D, June 25-July 4, inclusive, 1916. The 1st Conn. Field Company, Signal Troops, will make a practice march of six days, July 10-15, inclusive, 1916. The 1st and 2d Conn. Infantry and 1st Conn. Separate Company will report for six days' field duty, July 10-15, inclusive, 1916. Program of instruction and place of operations will be published in subsequent orders.

A reorganization of the Naval Militia of Connecticut into a battalion of four deck divisions is announced in orders by Adjutant General Cole, the step being made necessary by G.O. 153, Navy Dept. The new makeup of the headquarters staff is as follows, but where the offices are now occupied the name of the officer is added to the grade: Headquarters Staff—Comdr. Ebenezer Hill; Lieut. Comdr. Clifford M. Peck; one lieutenant, engineer officer; Lieut. Charles A. Maynard, navigator; one lieutenant, gunnery officer; Lieut. Edward B. C. Locke, signal officer; P.A. Surg. Willis H. Crowe; three assistant surgeons, rank of lieutenant, junior grade; one passed assistant paymaster (rank now held by Paymr. Edward C. Johnson); one assistant paymaster; one chaplain, rank of lieutenant commander; warrant officers as authorized. Coxswain Martin M. Higgins has been promoted ensign of the Second Division.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the recent annual Federal inspection and muster of the Coast Artillery Corps of the District of Columbia National Guard only nine members were absent out of 436 on the roll. The official figures are as follows:

	Present.		Absent.		Age.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Field Staff and N.C.S.	3	0	0	0	7
1st Company	3	97	0	0	100
2d Company	2	76	1	0	79
3d Company	3	87	0	0	90
4th Company	3	68	0	0	71
5th Company	3	78	0	8	89
	18	409	1	8	436

Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, commanding the District of Columbia Militia, has returned to Washington after an extensive business trip in the South.

The Signal Corps, N.G.D.C., will accompany the graduating class of the War College, with three radio sections, when it leaves for its historical ride on May 23. Captain Terry will be in command, with Lieut. George M. Landis as aid. This is the first time in the history of the War College staff rides that the Signal Corps of the National Guard has been called upon to furnish a detail.

Lieut. Comdr. Randolph B. Brummet assumed command of the Naval Battalion of the National Guard of the District of Columbia May 4. Preparations are being made for the summer small-boat drills of the battalion.

MAINE.

The strength of the 2d Infantry, Maine National Guard, on May 1 was 50 officers and 855 men. The Coast Artillery Corps numbers 54 officers and 717 men. The Hospital Corps numbers 2 officers and 37 men, and the three divisions of Naval Militia numbers 18 officers and 162 men.

The following are extracts from the annual Federal inspection reports of the Coast Artillery Corps:

"All of the companies were low in strength, only one company, the 13th, having the required minimum of 65 enlisted men. Some of the officers have not the full equipment.

"In the whole corps, only 16 officers and 69 enlisted men have received the complete anti-typhoid inoculation. In many of the companies no record was kept in the company office of the property in the hands of the individual enlisted men. In some of the companies the retained records of battery target

practice were not on file in the office. These records are required to be kept and should be kept for information in succeeding years.

"In most of the companies the small-arms, rifles and pistols, were not properly cared for. They were dirty and rusty. The stocks and slings have been allowed to become filled with dirt and oil until they present an unsightly appearance. Aside from the fact that a rifle or pistol which is allowed to become rusty soon becomes worthless as a fighting weapon, it should be remembered that if the small-arms are not properly cared for, they will be withdrawn by the Federal Government and not replaced. The inspection reports show a total of 44 enlisted men who are qualified for rated positions, 95 first class gunners and 89 second class gunners.

NEW JERSEY.

Troop A, Cav., N.G.N.J., defeated Troop C in the rifle match May 11 at the armory in Newark by a total of 922 to 842. Reduced targets were used, and fifteen slow-fire and fifteen rapid-fire shots fired. The scores:

TROOP A.		
Lieutenant Wilkinson	99	103
Corporal Bahler	100	90
Private Olcott	100	41
Corporal Hedger	93	52
Lieutenant Corporal Eisele	118	126

TROOP C.		
Sergeant Wherry	92	85
Private Stucky	97	58
Corporal Huttenloeh	81	78
Corporal Dorland	99	94
Sergeant Taff	99	79

Lieut. Col. William B. Martin, 2d Inf., N.G.N.J., has asked The Adjutant General to grant him permission to organize a civilian regiment in Union county. A civilian training organization has already started work in Montclair, and Adjutant General Sadler is considering two propositions—the opening of the Sea Girt ranges to civilian rifle clubs and the establishment at Sea Girt of an instruction camp something like Plattsburg, but on a reduced scale. It is Colonel Martin's intention to form a regiment out of men of the same class who attended the civilian camp at Plattsburg. He believes there are plenty of men in Union county who, while they will not join a National Guard organization, are willing to give some of their time for military training. If permission is granted he will request that the use of the battalion armory in Elizabeth be allowed for drill and rifle practice. It is the Colonel's plan to take the regiment, if organized, for a ten-day encampment somewhere in the county, the expenses for uniforms and other equipment to be paid by the members. Colonel Martin also desires to officer the civilian regiment with non-commissioned officers of the 2d Infantry.

The invitation to the 1st Battalion of the New Jersey Naval Reserve to march in the Founders' Day parade May 17 has been accepted.

The hydro-aeroplane recently presented to the aviation division of the 1st Battalion of the Naval Reserve will be accepted

formally by the division May 30 at ceremonies aboard the U.S.S. Adams. The machine is now at the aviation headquarters at Keyport, where the division, under the command of Ensign J. Homer Stover, is overhauling the motor.

The 4th Infantry, N.G.N.J., will take part in the parade on Wednesday, May 17, 1916, being the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the city of Newark.

MARYLAND.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the 5th Infantry of Maryland, Col. John Hinkley, was celebrated on May 10 by a dinner for the officers and enlisted men in the armory and by a number of other interesting features. There was an exhibition, entitled "A Day in Camp," given by a provisional battalion under Major Irving Adams, the company commanders being Capt. E. A. Munoz, F. A. Hancock and T. S. Kirkwood. This battalion gave an illustration of camp life from reveille until taps, and also gave an illustration of defending the camp against an enemy. Other exhibitions included a bayonet drill by the 1st Company, Butts' Manual by the 2d Company, skirmish drill by the 3d Company, and wall scaling by teams from Company F. The exhibitions were all highly creditable to the command. The Hospital Corps detachments, with ambulances under Capt. H. Schoenrich, took part with the battalion in the exhibition. There was a regimental review parade following the battalion exhibition, Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither being the reviewing officer. During the regimental parade long service medals were presented to the following: 40 years—Capt. Edmund B. DuVal, commissary; 25 years—Major S. Griffith Davis, surgeon; 21 years—Color Sergt. Edwin O. Wright; 15 years—Capt. Frank A. Hancock and Thone S. Kirkwood and Q.M. Sergt. Chauncey D. Hopper; 9 years—Capt. Ralph Hutchins, 1st Sergt. Albert Gantt, Q.M. Sergt. Luther O. Heathcote, Sergts. Paul J. Trinite and Lee W. Tipton and Corpls. Clarence L. O'Neill and Paul I. Zimmerman. Dancing followed the military exercises and the celebration was a most enjoyable one. Many of Baltimore's best people were among those present.

A camp of instruction for infantry officers, 1st Brigade, Maryland N.G., will be held from May 18 to 27, both dates inclusive, at Saunders Range, Md. Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither, 1st Brigade, will assume command of the camp.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Under the orders issued by Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, calling out troops to preserve order in Allegheny county, where unlawful assemblages of persons had by acts of violence and disregard of law taken human life and placed the lives of citizens and property in jeopardy, Brig. Gen. Albert J. Logan, commanding 2d Brigade, was placed in command of all troops ordered on duty, and the troops performed their duty with great efficiency. Col. John P. Wood, 1st Cav., was in command of the cavalry, consisting of the Governor's Troop, Capt. George C. Jack; Sheridan Troop, Capt. James F. Moore; Troop H, Capt. Charles C. McGovern, and Troop I, Capt. Charles F. Clement. This organization went to Pittsburgh. Col. Richard Coulter, 10th Inf., mobilized at Greensburg the following companies of the 10th Infantry: Headquarters Company;

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Supply Company; Co. C, Capt. Bert F. Landis; Co. F, Capt. Charles L. McLain; Co. G, Capt. John R. Dunkel; Co. I, Capt. Wade T. Kline, and Co. L, Capt. John W. Woodend. Colonel Coulter mobilized the other companies of the 10th Infantry in their respective armories, with three days' rations, in readiness to move when directed. Col. Edward L. Kearns, 18th Inf., mobilized his entire regiment at its armory, Pittsburgh, in readiness to move when directed by Brig. Gen. Albert J. Logan.

TEXAS.

Gen. John A. Hulen, of Houston, Texas, was on April 30, 1916, appointed brigadier general in command of the Texas National Guard to succeed the late Gen. Cecil A. Lyon. General Hulen has served as adjutant general of Texas and was regimental adjutant of the fighting 33d U.S. Volunteer Infantry, which went to the Philippines under command of Col. Luther R. Hare, U.S.A. In that service and in the Texas National Guard General Hulen had a fine military record. It is understood that this record had much to do with his selection by the Governor, as seniority in the Guard was disregarded in his appointment.

69TH N.Y.—COL. L. D. CONLEY.

One of the best posters we have seen relative to recruiting among the organizations of the New York National Guard is that prepared by the 69th Regiment. It is a large, colored poster, with a picture of Uncle Sam pointing to the large figures "69," and reads, "Five hundred men wanted for my Irish 69th Regiment authorized to recruit to war strength. Men of the fighting race be prepared when I need you now. Never disobeyed an order, never lost a flag. Qualifications: Good health, good moral character; ages 18-45; full citizenship not required. Apply between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. to recruiting officer at the Armory, 26th street and Lexington avenue, New York city." It is desired also to enlist twenty-six cooks, who are to be formed in a special class for instruction in military cooking, and twenty musicians are also desired for the field music.

In preparation for the tour of camp duty next July, Colonel Conley has ordered outdoor drills and exercises to be held as far as practicable on Saturday afternoons at some place or places to be selected in advance. The first outdoor drill of the season was held on May 6 at Celtic Park, Long Island, where some battle exercises were engaged in. The regiment was to have had a drill on May 13, but the preparedness parade in which it will take part made the project impossible.

Colonel Conley has appointed three promising young men as second lieutenants. They are E. S. Parsons, from the Naval Militia; James A. McKenna, from the 7th Regiment, and John J. Mangin, from Columbia University. Second Lieut. John J. Egan has been promoted as first lieutenant in Company L. First Sergt. Charles Connolly, of Company G, who has taken his discharge after twelve years of faithful service, was presented with a gold watch by the company. Major Moynahan and ex-Captain Costigan and Captain Cummings made suitable remarks regarding the honorable service of Sergeant Connolly.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers this week appear on page 1186.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 8, 1916.

Major Wooten, C.E., visited the post Saturday with the class from the Engineer School, Washington Barracks. There were about twenty in the party and they spent the day inspecting the batteries at Fort Monroe. After completing the

inspection they visited the Newport News Shipyard and the Curtiss Aviation School.

Mrs. E. M. Weaver, wife of Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. W. Rose. Mrs. G. A. Wildrick gave a bridge-luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames A. H. Sunderland, Brand, W. C. Knight, E. Reynolds and P. P. Bishop. Mrs. R. E. Haines entertained at a bridge party of eight tables Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames I. A. Haynes, P. H. Lincoln, J. K. Crain, W. T. Boyd, Lohr, W. J. Buttgenbach, M. B. Willett and J. T. H. O'Rear. Several ladies came in after cards for tea.

Mrs. Herbert Shipman, wife of Bishop Shipman, of New York, is visiting Mrs. A. N. Stark. Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Lincoln entertained at dinner Thursday for Mesdames Brand and A. H. Sunderland and Lieut. R. N. Bodine. Mrs. P. P. Bishop returned to Washington Thursday, after a visit to Mrs. C. E. Brigham. Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain gave a dinner Thursday for Miss Dorothy Thompson and Judge Thompson, of Pomfret Center, Conn., and Capt. T. C. Austin.

Miss Vera Hines had dinner for Misses Vestal, Harriett Todd, Isabelle Woodbury, Russell Reeder and William Huff. Captain Taylor was painfully burned about the face by the bursting of an ammonia pipe in the post exchange ice plant. Fortunately he was not seriously injured, although one eye was somewhat burned. He expects to be out in a few days. Mrs. J. W. Gulick on Friday entertained at a bridge-luncheon. Prizes were won by Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Mrs. M. Massie, of Newport News, Mesdames R. P. Reeder, J. K. Meneeley and W. T. Boyd.

Mrs. W. J. Buttgenbach gave a card party Friday in honor of her guest, Miss Glynes. Prizes were won by Mesdames W. C. Knight, R. C. Gildart and J. T. H. O'Rear. Mrs. J. T. Rowe is visiting her mother in Baltimore. Dinner with Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark on Friday were Mesdames Shipman and Sunderland, Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Rhoades, Capt. and Mrs. Peace, Mr. G. F. Adams and Lieut. J. T. Rowe. Mrs. W. L. Little gave a dinner Friday for Mesdames G. A. Nugent, Brand, Gulick, Wildrick, Register and Ide.

Mrs. Franklin Hanger, of Staunton, Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Woodbury. Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Ide entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. W. L. Little, Miss Capwell, Lieut. and Mrs. F. Cannon, Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. Seydel, Lieutenants Coerft and T. C. Cook. Mrs. J. E. Brabson, of Fort Myer, Va., is visiting her father, Mr. J. B. Kimberly. Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Garrett gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark, Capt. and Mesdames C. E. Brigham, A. L. Fuller and E. C. Long.

Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines. Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Rhoades gave a supper-dance Saturday in honor of Miss Helen Ohnstad, who leaves soon with her parents for Honolulu, H.T. About forty of the unmarried set were included in the invitations. Mr. G. P. Adams gave a dinner Sunday for Mrs. J. W. Gulick, Mrs. G. A. Wildrick, Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark, Major and Mrs. G. A. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Groom, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Garrett and Lieut. R. W. Wilson.

Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Tignor entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Major and Mrs. Brady, Major and Mrs. S. C. Vestal, Capt. and Mesdames Lincoln, Carson and Hines. Mrs. McKittrick, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. M. B. Willett.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., May 5, 1916.

Miss Scott and Miss Holmes, guests of the daughters of Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, have returned to their homes in Rhode Island. Among affairs given for them was a theater party on Wednesday by Dr. and Mrs. Pierson. Besides the guests of honor there were Miss Shea, Misses Helen Shea, Mabel and Gladys Gatchell and Mr. Wade Gatchell. On Thursday the Misses Shea gave a dinner for Miss Scott and Miss Holmes. Other guests were the Misses Gatchell, Mr. Harry Rogers and Mr. Wade Gatchell. Mrs. H. S. Miller on Friday gave a theater party for Miss Scott and Miss Holmes. Mrs. Gatchell, the Misses Gatchell, the Misses Shea and Mr. Wade Gatchell. On Friday evening the Misses Gatchell held an informal dance in honor of Miss Scott and Miss Holmes and for the Misses Shea, Lieutenants Toohy, Armstrong, Cecil and Cherrington, Mr. Harry Rogers and Mr. Wade Gatchell.

Miss Mabel Gatchell, who has a beautiful voice, was one of the soloists on Monday evening at a musicale at Cape Cottage. Many attended from the post, among them Col. and Mrs. Gatchell and Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Miller. The Misses Shea entertained informally Tuesday evening after the moving pictures for the guests of the Misses Gatchell.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Williams and two children spent a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Walker at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N.H. On Easter Sunday a supper was given by Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Wallace for Lieut. and Mrs. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker, Lieutenant Wingate and Dr. and Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Etta B. Walker, mother of Mrs. Williams.

Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave a dinner on Monday at the Lafayette Hotel for Capt. and Mrs. Henry W. Merriam, Capt. and Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur, of Fort Preble, Captain Reeder, of Fort McKinley, and Mrs. Church, of Fort Preble. Later they attended "Under Cover" at Keith's Theater. The Card Club met Tuesday evening with Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hood. Prizes were won by Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Turner, of Fort Preble. Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell gave a dinner and theater party for Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Miller on Thursday. Mrs. Miller's birthday.

Capt. and Mrs. Wesley K. Hamilton gave a dinner April 28 for the new Assistant Secretary of War, Hon. William Ingraham, and Mrs. Ingraham. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Gatchell and Capt. and Mrs. Merriam. On Saturday Major Miller and Miss Miller gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Major and Mrs. William E. Vose and Major Samuel A. Kephart. Major Kephart and his mother, Mrs. Kephart, gave a dinner on Saturday week for Capt. and Mrs. Henry W. Merriam and Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller.

Misses Mabel and Gladys Gatchell left Saturday for a house party at Lovett Heights with forty-three sorority mates of the Delta Epsilon. Stuart M. Bevans, brother of Mrs. Floyd Kramer, of Fort McKinley, was a successful candidate in the recent examinations for entrance to West Point.

Mrs. Bevans, wife of Major Bevans, of Fort Wright, N.Y.,

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UNIFORMS

CIVILIAN CLOTHING

has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Floyd Kramer, at Fort McKinley, for a few days. Captain Reeder left Fort McKinley this week. He will join Mrs. Reeder in San Francisco, to sail on the July transport for Honolulu.

Mrs. Avery French, of Fort McKinley, has returned to the post after a month's visit in the South. Lieut. and Mrs. Dayton gave an informal supper at the club after the bowling on Monday at Fort McKinley. Mrs. Bennett, of Fort Levee, is visiting in Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Hess and Capt. and Mrs. Leon Garcia were guests of Mrs. Cushing on a motor trip to Old Orchard on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hess were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Garcia on Saturday. Mrs. Garcia leaves this week for San Francisco while Dr. Garcia is on temporary duty on the border.

Mrs. Rodney H. Smith and two small daughters will leave Fort Williams on Thursday for San Antonio. Mr. Harry Rogers, her brother, will accompany Mrs. Smith, who will visit her parents, Col. and Mrs. Rogers, for some time. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith sail on the July transport for the Philippines.

The Misses Shea gave a bridge party on Friday. Prizes were won by Mrs. William E. Vose and Mrs. S. S. Winslow. Others playing were Mesdames Gatchell, Miller, Merriam, Masteller, Hood, Williams, Smith and Mrs. Blood and Miss Miller, of Fort Preble. Mrs. Hartman Butler came in for tea.

The 49th Company won the baseball game played at Fort Preble with the Portland High School team. The score was 8 to 6. The 155th Company won the game with the 50th Company at Fort Levee, score 6 to 3.

The 50th Company, at Fort Levee, gave a smoker Wednesday evening for the sergeants who are leaving for Honolulu. One was presented with a gold watch and the other with a gold ring.

The 5th Company, at Fort Williams, presented two of their sergeants with a gold watch and a traveling bag at a smoker given by the company on Sunday evening. The sergeants left early this week for San Francisco, to sail for station in Honolulu.

NON-COM. NOTES FROM FORT ADAMS.

Fort Adams, R.I., May 4, 1916.

Electr. Sergt. and Mrs. John J. Mahoney, of Fort Adams, gave a farewell whist party to Sergt. Major and Mrs. Louis G. Huffman, at which the guests were Master Electr. and Mrs. Max H. Hagenah, Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. D. H. Cotter, of Fort Greble, Q.M. Sergt. John A. Hindrum, Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. William H. Roach, Ord. Sergt. and Mrs. Marcus H. Cooper, Master Gunner and Mrs. John Courtney, Sergt. Major and Mrs. James E. Carter, Sergt. 1st Class and Mrs. Frank Holt, Mrs. Wilson H. Nutt, Mrs. Joseph Brouillet, Miss Bell-yea, Mrs. Riggs, of Boston Harbor, Mrs. Maurice O'Connor, Mrs. J. T. Freeman and Miss Catherine Freeman, Sergt. 1st Class E. D. Mundy and Miss Richards, of Jamestown. First prizes were won by Mrs. John Courtney and Quartermaster Sergeant Hindrum. Master Electr. and Mrs. M. H. Hagenah, of Fort Adams, entertained Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Dennis Cotter, of Fort Greble, and Sergt. Major and Mrs. Louis G. Huffman, of Fort Adams, at dinner before the party.

Mrs. Louise Huffman left Fort Adams for Philadelphia on May 3 to visit her sister, Mrs. James Osborne. Sergeant Major Huffman expects to join Mrs. Huffman about May 21 and they will start for San Francisco about June 10 for a visit with Mrs. Huffman's sister, Mrs. M. J. Butler and Quartermaster Sergeant Butler, at Fort McDowell. Sergt. Major and Mrs. Huffman will sail for Hawaii on the July transport and have station at Fort Kamehameha.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Andrews, Mass., May 9, 1916.

Mrs. Chamberlaine was hostess at a luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Clay Brown, Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Hugh Brown, which was followed by bridge, at which the guests included Mesdames Ekwurzel, Jarman, Walker, Perley, Reisman, Davis and Miss Quinton. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Jarman and Miss Quinton.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart entertained at dinner on April 29 in honor of their anniversary. Miss Watkins was week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Reuben N. Perley. Mrs. Harley Reisman, of Chicago, and Mrs. Davis, of Topeka, are guests of their brother, Lieutenant Quinton, and Mrs. Quinton. On Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman entertained for them, and on Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton entertained at bridge.

Captain Lomax and his sister, Mrs. Gillespie, had the Evening Bridge Club on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ekwurzel and Lieutenant Stuart. Capt. and Mrs. Harmon, stationed at the arsenal, Watertown, on Sunday motored to Hull, where they were joined by Mrs. Sanderford Jarman, Miss Quinton and Lieutenant Harmon and a long drive to Plymouth was enjoyed. Mrs. Chamberlaine left last Friday for Washington, where she will spend two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Sanderford Jarman, with Misses Katherine and Dolly Jarman, are spending a fortnight at Fort Terry, with Mrs. Edwin Barlow, while Lieutenant Jarman is in camp at Fort Stanish. Mrs. Robert H. C. Kelton and Mrs. Willis were luncheon guests of Mrs. Reuben N. Perley on Monday. Mrs. Laurence Watts was hostess at a luncheon for twelve on May 3. The guests were Mesdames Ridgway, Chamberlaine, Barnes, Weiss, Keller, Jarman, Hugh Brown, Walker, Gatchell and Miss Nickerson.

Mrs. Weissel has returned from Washington, where she has been for a number of weeks since the critical operation on her son, Captain Weissel, who is gaining rapidly. Capt. and Mrs.

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SAUCE

The Original Worcestershire

Army and Navy men report that it gives keen zest to the average daily ration.

LEA & PERRINS, West and Hubert Streets, New York

Fred C. Doyle are receiving congratulations on the birth of a young son, born April 27. Mr. and Mrs. Latham have been guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell, at Fort Strong. Lieutenants Harmon and Gibson were dinner guests of Miss Dorothy Whipple on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith entertained on Sunday at the Brookline Country Club for Miss Eugenia Quinton. Mrs. William Ball and her young son, Billy, were luncheon guests of Mrs. Kelton on Tuesday. Mrs. Waggener, of Kansas City, and her two sons have been house guests of her brother, Captain Spurr, and Mrs. Spurr during the past week. Mrs. Robert H. C. Kelton was the guest of Mrs. Charles Locke at a luncheon-bridge in Cambridge on Wednesday.

Mrs. Kelton entertained at luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. Woodruff, of Quincy, and Mrs. Charles Norris, of Brookline. Captain Kelton attended the May dinner of the sangerfest at the Hotel Tulleries on Wednesday. The Bowling Club met at the post exchange May 3. Capt. and Mrs. Robert Davis entertained at supper afterward.

The Point Shirley Club opened its season May 6 with a dinner and dance. Among those present were Major Ashburne, Major Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Spurr, Lieuts. and Mesdames Krupp, McLaughlin and Clarke. Lieut. George D. Riley has reported for duty at Fort Banks. Mrs. Ashburne, who has been visiting relatives in Kentucky, returns this week to Fort Banks. Capt. George B. Foster, jr., is attending a convention of medical men in Washington, D.C. Captain Kelton on Saturday made an address on "Some Practical Details of Preparedness" at a meeting of the New England Association of Railroad and Steamship Agents.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., May 8, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton A. Smith gave a dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Crain, Lieut. and Mrs. Walling and Lieutenant French. Dress parades are being held each Tuesday and Friday evening and add much to post life.

Lieutenant Eberts and mother entertained at six tables of bridge on Wednesday evening. Their guests were all the officers and ladies of the garrison and the following from town: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ames, Mrs. Thomason, Misses McCarthy and Dimets and Messrs. Doyle and Shuler. The prize-winners were Captain Smith, Mesdames Forbes and Welty and Dr. Forbes. Mrs. M. O. French returned Wednesday from a month's visit spent with relatives in Hampton, Va., and Washington, D.C.

Miss Ruth Smith returned Wednesday from a week spent with Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Parsons, in Rochester, N.Y. Major L. V. Frazier, O.E., has been on the post for the past few days taking his annual test ride of ninety miles. His station is in Buffalo, N.Y. Capt. Charles P. Crain returned on Thursday morning from a month's leave spent in Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and New York city.

On Friday evening all the officers and ladies of the post were guests of the management of the Richardson Theater at the initial performance of the Horn Stock Company in "Fine Feathers." Lieutenant Murphy and mother entertained at bridge on Friday evening for Capt. and Mesdames Coleman and Maguire and Dr. and Mrs. Forbes. Mrs. Forbes and Captain Maguire won the prizes. It was with keen regret that we learned of orders directing Captain Maguire to proceed to Columbus, N.M., for station. He and Mrs. Maguire will leave in a few days for the South and they will be greatly missed in the garrison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Welty and children and Mrs. Bortz motored to Owaseo Lake on Sunday in their new touring car. They visited friends there for the day. Capt. R. I. Rees left last night for Washington, where he will enter the Walter Reed Hospital for treatment.

Q.M. Sergt. William T. Neal, Q.M.C., has been ordered to Honolulu on the July transport. Sergeant Neal has been on duty in the commissary here for the past two years.

The Fort Ontario Social Club, composed of enlisted men of the battalion, held the last of the series of dances on Wednesday evening in the post gymnasium. The battalion baseball team opened the season yesterday by defeating the Shakespeares, of Oswego, 7 to 3. The soldiers played sterling ball and their victory was well earned.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 8, 1916.

Mrs. Root left for Washington, D.C., to-day, to be gone several days. Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Ryder, Lieut. and Mrs. Grieves, Mrs. Conley and Lieutenant Potter. Mrs. Reed has returned from her visit in New York.

A new macadam road is being built by the Government on Fern street, under the supervision of Lieutenant Sawyer. The work which is being done is a great credit to him. Mrs. James Regan gave a large tea for her guest, Mrs. C. J. McConeille, from St. Paul, on Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. B. Buttler gave a supper on Sunday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Ryder. The other guests were Judge and Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Conley, Mrs. Weed, Lieutenant Ord and Mr. Blanchard. Mesdames Conley, Buttler, Weed, Kellogg and Smith were invited to luncheon Friday by Miss Ross, of Plattsburg. Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell gave a dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Regan and their guest, Mrs. C. J. McConeille, Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich and Lieutenant Carbuton.

Major Lawton arrived on the post Thursday from Governors Island. He is the quartermaster for the students' camp. Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett, 5th Field Art., who was killed in an automobile accident at Fort Sill, was a brother of Lieut. H. H. Pritchett, 30th Inf., stationed at Plattsburg Barracks.

Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre are expected to return here from Washington, D.C., in the near future. Mrs. Goe motored as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Griewold, president of the Mountain Home Telephone Company, to Elizabethtown on Saturday, then to Lake Placid, where they remained all night, returning home late Sunday night.

Capt. and Mrs. Regan gave a lovely dinner for their guest, Mrs. McConeille, on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Conley, Lieut. and Mrs. Ryder, Lieutenants Potter, Corlett, Whitten and Bull and Captain Jeunet were invited to meet Mrs. McConeille. Mrs. Goodrich's tea on Tuesday for Mrs. McConeille was attended by many of the post ladies.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., May 8, 1916.

Mrs. Wildrick entertained with bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Gilmor, Campbell and Lawrence. Mrs. Campbell had a table of bridge Wednesday for her house guest, Mrs. Lawrence, and for Mesdames Brownlee and Robinson, Mrs. Pearce joining them for tea. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, of New York city and New Canaan, Conn., were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brinton Tuesday night, and on Wednesday they entertained with dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Brinton at the National Arts Club. Major and Mrs. Hall had as their dinner guests Thursday Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Lieuts. and Mesdames Wildrick and Campbell, Mrs. Lawrence and Captain McDonald.

Before the dancing at the club Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Cooper entertained with a dinner for Major and Mrs. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. Geere and Lieut. and Mrs. Brown. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Payne were dinner guests of Lieutenant (J.G.) Alden, U.S.N., on board the destroyer U.S.S. Ammen, off Whitestone Landing. Mrs. Wildrick spent Friday at West Point, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick.

Mrs. Robertson, of Bay Shore, L.I., is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor. While the Flushing business men were having their weekly drill Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Hall

May Sale Table Linen at McCutcheon's

The following collection of about fifty designs of Table Cloths and Napkins has been taken from our regular stock and specially priced for this Sale—although even their regular prices are considerably below present market values. *The special prices hold for this month only.*

Table Cloths

2x2 yds., \$3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.75, to 7.50 each.

2x2½ yds., \$3.85, 4.00, 4.25, 4.50, 4.65, to 9.00 each.

2x3 yds., \$4.75, 4.85, 6.00, 8.25, 8.75, 9.25, to 12.00 ea.

2¼x2¼ yds., \$4.50, 5.75, 6.00, 7.25, 7.75 to 10.00 each.

2¼x2½ yds., \$6.75, 8.25, 8.75, 9.25 to 11.00 each.

2¼x3 yds., \$8.00, 8.50, 9.75, 10.00, 11.50 to 13.25 each.

2½x2½ yds., \$6.85, 7.25, 7.50, 8.25, 8.75 to 12.50 each.

2½x3 yds., \$8.50, 10.75, 11.50, 12.00 to 15.00 each.

Longer Lengths at Proportionate Prices.

Napkins

20 to 22 in. sq. \$2.25, 2.85, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50 to 10.50 dozen.

24 to 27 in. sq. \$3.25, 3.75, 4.25, 4.50, 5.00 to 20.00 dozen.

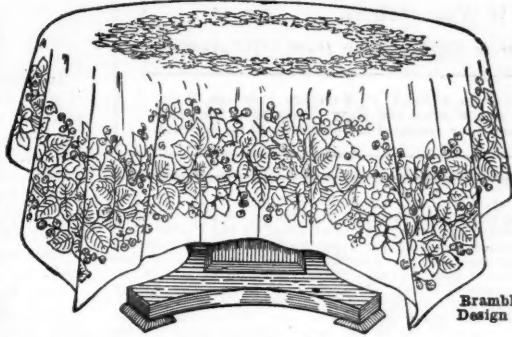
29 to 31 in. sq. \$11.00, 12.50, 16.75 dozen.

Booklet describing goods offered at May Sale, free on request.

This Sale also includes Fancy Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels, Lingerie and Corsets, Wash Fabrics, Ladies' Outer Garments and Children's Wear.

Mail Orders receive our prompt attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.



The "Bramble" is one of our exclusive designs which has caused much favorable comment.

2x2 yd. Cloths, \$6.00 each.

2x2½ yd. Cloths, \$7.50 each.

Larger sizes at proportionate prices.

Breakfast Napkins, \$7.00 doz.

Dinner Napkins, \$10.00 doz.

had a porch tea for Mesdames Brownlee, Robinson, Gilmor, Robertson, Campbell and Miss Clarke, of New York, guest of Mrs. Brownlee. That afternoon Mrs. Brinton's guests for tea were Mrs. E. R. Hewitt and the Misses Hewitt, of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Brinton on Sunday motored to West Point, taking with them as their guests Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Porter and Miss Porter, of Key West, Fla. This evening Capt. and Mrs. Brinton are having dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Wagenhals, of New York, and Miss Shelby, of San Francisco.

Captain McDonald, who has been here only a few weeks, received a sudden order to report for temporary duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and left Friday. Mrs. Valk, the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, went South on Friday to spend May and June in Baltimore and Annapolis. Mrs. Hodges and Miss Alma Louise Hodges returned from their Western trip Saturday, after spending six weeks with Capt. and Mrs. Acher, O.E., at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

The newspaper men of New York city, whom Major Hall has been drilling in the city once a week during the winter months, went into camp here Saturday afternoon for the weekend, having made the trip from New York on the quartermaster boat. They were met at the dock by Major Hall and pitched camp under his supervision. It is hoped the inclemency of the weather on Sunday did not dampen their "preparedness" enthusiasm.

A ball was given at the post gymnasium Saturday evening by Palawan Lair No. 18, Military Order of the Serpent. Promptly at nine o'clock a grotesque procession of the members of the lair, in the native costume of their order and to the tune of "Tom-Toms," started from the post exchange and made its serpentine way across the parade ground and up officers' line. Dancing and refreshments followed its arrival at the gymnasium, and a large crowd enjoyed the hospitality of the lair until a late hour.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., May 9, 1916.

Chief Btsn. William L. Hill, U.S.N., commanding officer of the U.S.S. Southery at this yard, has presented to the Navy Department a \$1,000 bond, the interest from which is to be used in purchasing prizes to be awarded for proficiency and seamanship at the several training stations of the Government. The Navy Department has turned the bond over to the Treasury Department, where it will be held for the purpose for which it was intended.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. S. Adams were guests of honor at the recent May ball conducted by Portsmouth Lodge of Elks. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels has contributed to the new Army and Navy Home in Portsmouth by notifying Chief Btsn. W. L. Hill, U.S.N., of the committee in charge, that he will furnish one of the rooms. Asst. Naval Constr. E. L. Hatch, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and ordered to this yard.

Naval Constr. E. C. Hamner, jr., who has been detached from this yard and ordered to the New Orleans Yard as industrial manager, was tendered a farewell dinner at the Portsmouth Yacht Club a few nights ago, and the event was a gala one. Among the speakers were Constructor Hamner, Lieutenant Commander Dowling, U.S.N., Naval Constructor Schlaabach, U.S.N., Lieutenant McElduff, U.S.N., and Lieutenant Waite, U.S.M.C. Chaplain Allison J. Hayes, U.S.N., of the

U.S.S. Rhode Island, presided at the vesper services at the Government street Methodist Church, in Kittery, Sunday.

The personnel in charge of the recent demonstration of telephone and telegraph communication between the Navy Department at Washington and this yard follows: General officer in charge, Lieut. A. C. Wilhelm, U.S.N.; officers in charge, Ensign G. W. Tisdale, Ensign W. J. Ruble, U.S.N.; telegraph operator, Electrician, A. C. Colwell, U.S.N.; telephone operator, Yeoman R. H. Maxon, U.S.N.

The industrial department has a large amount of work to do on the U.S.S. Washington and it is thought that the work already authorized will take until the middle of September. Included in the new work is the installation of a hoisting and launching device for aeroplanes.

Capt. James E. McHugh, U.S.M.C., has taken command at the Marine Barracks, relieving Capt. John A. Hughes, U.S.M.C., detached. C. A. Ward, naval architect of the Lake Torpedo Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., has been here inspecting submarine L-8, now under construction. Lieutenant Commander Earle, U.S.N., of the San Francisco, and family have taken rooms in Portsmouth.

Rear Admiral Francis H. Delano, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Delano will pass the summer in Portsmouth, as usual.

Chief Gunner Henry Ernst, of the U.S.S. Wyoming, is at the yard making repairs to the gyro compasses on the San Francisco and Baltimore.

Chief Draftsman Alvah H. Frost was one of the speakers at the dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce of Norfolk, Va., to the National Association of Draftsmen, taking as his subject "The Portsmouth Navy Yard."

Former Corp. Thomas J. Grant, U.S.M.C., formerly orderly to Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., commandant, has been promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in the Haitian Constabulary. Chief Btsn. Daniel Dowling, U.S.N., who was recently detached and ordered to the U.S.S. Sonoma, was given a complimentary banquet at the Hotel Rockingham, in Portsmouth, before his departure.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 2, 1916.

Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick and little daughter leave this week to be guests of Mrs. E. L. Woodrow, in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Hinkamp have left for Washington, and will go to New York later. Miss Olivia Hayden, of Providence, R.I., guest of Miss Marjorie Eldredge, has left for home via Washington. Ensigns J. M. Lewis, T. L. Nash and E. D. Peck had dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Misses Elizabeth Smith, Margaret Simmons and Gladys Willis. Ensign B. S. Killmaster had dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Misses Anne Groner, Marcia Grymes, of New York, and Mr. Chiswell L. Perkins, of Richmond, Va.

Ensign J. L. Hall left Friday for Williamsburg, Va., to be the guest of relatives before joining his ship, U.S.S. Utah, in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Barrett and Mr. and Mrs. Gregory B. Littell. Lieut. and Mrs. Lyell St. L. Pamperin had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Misses Anne Groner, Marcia Grymes, of New York, Mr. Chiswell L. Perkins, of Richmond, and Ensign B. S. Killmaster, P.A. Surg. Martin Donelson had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for P.A. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Miss Dorothy Pickrell and Lieut. L. B. Green.

Col. and Mrs. James P. Jervy had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Misses Dorothy Quintard, of Washington,

Franklin Simon & Co.

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Separate Shops a Step from Fifth Avenue

If you are a Stock or Purchase Privilege Ticket Holder of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, send them your receipted bill or statement for discount.

D.C. Jean Jervey, Mr. A. Quintard and Lieut. E. B. Colladay, U.S.A. Mrs. G. W. Van Hoose left Sunday for New York to join Lieutenant Van Hoose, who is attached to the Utah. Mrs. W. H. Rupertus has left for New York to join Lieutenant Rupertus, attached to the Florida. Lieut. and Mrs. Julian H. Collins, recent guests at the Fairfax, are now at Mrs. S. D. Fuller's, Freemason street. Mrs. S. Earl Barber left Friday for Washington, D.C., to visit relatives. Mrs. Albert W. Grant, who has been the guest of her son, Mr. Richard Grant, in Philadelphia, has returned to her home, Grayson Court. Miss Margaret Grandy, guest of the Misses Cooke, left Friday to visit friends in Savannah, Ga.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Pryor, ordered to Fort Norfolk, has arrived; Mrs. Pryor will arrive this week. A.A. Dental Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent and family are guests at Mrs. E. M. Lockhart's, North street, Portsmouth. Mrs. John M. Schelling has left for New York to join her husband, Lieutenant Schelling. Mrs. C. J. Lang has left for New York to join her husband, Mrs. Theodore D. Ruddock left Sunday for New York to join her husband, Ensign Ruddock. Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Ostermann sailed Saturday on the Hector for Haiti, where Lieutenant Ostermann has been ordered for duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. Julian H. Collins had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper, Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger and Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Abele. Mrs. G. H. Laird had a card party Friday for Mrs. Wilbur G. Briggs, who leaves the middle of the month for the Philippines, where Lieutenant Comdr. W. G. Briggs has been ordered for duty. Prizes were won by Mesdames Collins, Kintner, Wood, Yates, Butler and Reed. Lieut. and Mrs. V. V. Woodward had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Mrs. Garland Peed and Mr. Vivian Hodgson. Mrs. H. N. Manney, jr., is expected this week from Fort Royal, S.C., to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. W. Wilson, at her home, Olney Court.

Lieut. W. A. Richardson had dinner on the Parker on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. L. St. L. Pamperin, Misses Marjorie Eldredge, Olivia Hayden, of Providence, R.I., Ensigns B. S. Killmaster and M. G. Gamble, jr.; later they attended the Easter dance of the Portsmouth Cotillion. Ensign C. G. Richardson had dinner on the Utah Friday for Misses Elizabeth Wheeler, of Baltimore, Della Page and Ensign J. M. Shoemaker.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., May 3, 1916.

Col. William Glassford, commanding the aviation school on North Island, was host Monday to his old friends, former Governor Alva Adams, of Colorado, and Mrs. Adams, who were accompanied on their visit to the camp by Dr. Ben O. Adams, of San Diego, and Mrs. Forest Rutherford, of Douglas, Ariz. A reception and dance on Monday evening at the Alameda county building at the Exposition marked the reunion of Major William Brooks, 21st Inf., Paymr. W. A. Wilderdink, U.S.N., and J. A. Marshall. About 150 guests were present, including President G. Aubrey Davidson, of the Exposition; Secretary Henry J. Penfold and Dr. Lionson, of the Philippine exhibit. Officers of the U.S.S. Maryland gave an informal dance on board Monday night.

Mrs. A. T. Beauregard, wife of Lieutenant Beauregard, U.S.N., is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Walter R. Taliaferro, widow of Lieutenant Taliaferro,

"A national guard in the armory is worth two volunteer armies in the bush," says Rupert Hughes who tells why 120,000 men jealous of their places of labor and danger should not be "scrapped"—tells it in "The Case of Our National Guard" in the May 20th issue of

Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

On Sale Everywhere—Tuesday

U.S.A., and her mother, Mrs. Mary L. Sehon, have left for an extended tour of the East, first going to New York and thence to Maine. They expect to be away for six months. Their home will be occupied during their absence by Lieut. Rutherford S. Kirby and family.

Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden, wife of Lieutenant Commander Crittenden, who has been a winter guest at Hotel del Coronado, has gone to visit her sister, Mrs. Charles Fay, in San Francisco, where her husband will join her for several weeks before taking up his new duties at Newport. Major Melville Shaw, U.S.M.C., was guest of honor at an informal tea at the residence of J. Barry Kelly Saturday afternoon. Ten others were in attendance.

The camp of the 21st Infantry on the Exposition grounds has been named Camp Taliaferro, in honor of the late Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro, U.S.A., who lost his life last year during an aviation flight from North Island. Lieut. P. L. Ferron, U.S.A., has reported to Col. William Glassford for aviation duty here. Lieut. H. H. C. Richards has completed his flights for license as air pilot and has been ordered to join his regiment.

The family of Lieut. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode has arrived at the U. S. Grant Hotel for an indefinite stay. Chaplain Taylor, of the Marine Barracks, gave an illustrated lecture at the High School Auditorium Friday evening on the subject "How Uncle Sam Trains the Man-of-War Recruit for the Navy." L. J. Wettengel, aged twenty-eight years, a sailor on the U.S.S. Cleveland, was asphyxiated by gas at a rooming house in this city Thursday night.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 6, 1916.

An engagement recently announced in Kansas City, Mo., of much interest to Army people of this garrison and the Twin Cities, is that of Miss Dorothy Atwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Atwood, and Lieut. Robert Matteson Campbell, 7th Cav. Miss Atwood is the sister of Mrs. Price Wickersham, Summit avenue, where she has been a frequent guest.

Capt. Jens Bugge, Inf., en route East, spent a few days at the garrison as the guest of brother officers. Major Munroe McFarland, Inf., inspected the St. Thomas cadets at their annual inspection Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Stone, 14th Inf., of Fort Liscum, Alaska, will arrive in St. Paul June 1 to be the guests of Mrs. Stone's father, Capt. Henry Castle. Mrs. James H. McRae and Miss Dorothy, wife and daughter of Major J. H. McRae, Washington, arrived in Minneapolis to spend the summer here, the guests of Mrs. McRae's brother, George Stough. Mr. and Mrs. McRae are well known at this garrison, where they were stationed for many years with the 3d Infantry.

Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker, wife of Capt. C. G. Bunker, C.A.C., stationed at Fort Banks, Mass., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. Pope, St. Paul. The annual sham battle between the University of Minnesota and the College of St. Thomas cadets took place Friday at this garrison. Many visitors from both cities and nearby towns were interested spectators.

Major Arthur Johnson, of the Cavalry garrison, is receiving congratulations, having just received word of his promotion to lieutenant colonel. Colonel Johnson is inspector and instructor of the National Guard.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 6, 1916.

Lieut. J. C. Montgomery's class of non-commissioned officers graduated Saturday morning in their class of equitation. Their last ride was given over the obstacle course in Forsyth Canyon. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, retired, gave the men a short talk and presented the following men their diplomas: Sergt. H. O. Richardson, 6th Cav.; Sergt. J. W. Diamond, Mounted Service School Detachment; Sergt. M. W. Cassius, 1st Cav.; Sergt. N. Lung, 2d Cav.; Sergt. P. Sharp, 10th Cav.; Sergt. A. H. Nowell, 11th Cav.; Sergt. J. H. Watkins, 12th Cav.; Sergt. M. A. Gaffney, 13th Cav.; Sergt. C. A. Lindsay, Mounted Service School Detachment; Corp. B. Swentek, 3d Cav. They were ordered back to their regiments, with permission to delay for a few days en route.

Lieut. R. E. Anderson entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. D. Copeland, the Misses Josephine Kreiger, Martha Roark, Vera Pollard, Katharine Swift, Lieutenants Allen, Wyche, Greenwald, Cadenas and Hiribarne. After dinner dancing was enjoyed. Lieut. I. S. Martin gave a theater party Friday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin.

Mrs. A. W. Robbins and her mother, Mrs. Hyde, were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Corbusier gave a beautifully appointed dinner, celebrating their fourteenth wedding anniversary. Mrs. Corbusier was the recipient of many lovely flowers and those present at the dinner were Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton, Mrs. W. H. Smith and Lieut. H. R. Rayner. Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Stancliff entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane and Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Stokes.

Mrs. A. W. Robbins and Mrs. C. Hyde left Tuesday for their home in Deadwood, S.D. Lieut. John Kennedy, who received orders Monday transferring him to his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, in Mexico, is a graduate of the first and second year course at the Mounted Service School and this last year has been an instructor in equitation. Lieut. J. A. Mars left Monday to join the 6th Cavalry. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Mars will remain at the post for the time being.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Stokes and daughter left for Chicago, to spend a short leave before joining their new regiment in Honolulu. Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers and daughter, Myra, have returned to Fort Riley from El Paso. Colonel Rivers has a two months' sick leave and will remain at the post until he fully recovers from the attack of pneumonia that he suffered while in Mexico with his regiment, the 13th Cavalry.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. P. Hatfield and Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant were luncheon guests of Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott. Mrs. H. R. Richmond gave Captain Richmond a birthday dinner May 2. The invited guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Lucius Holbrook.

Major C. D. Rhodes returned Sunday from Rock Island Arsenal. Mrs. David Griffith is house guest of Mrs. Clarence Lininger for a week. Lieut. J. A. Crane has left the garrison to join his battery in El Paso. Mrs. Crane and son will remain for a short time at Carr Hall.

Mrs. H. W. Trippett is house guest of her daughter, Mrs. I. Spaulding. Mrs. G. B. Hunter gave a tea for Mesdames Robinson, Elmer, Kennedy, Pritchard, Lippincott, Merchant and Copeland. Major C. D. Rhodes spent Thursday in Lawrence, Kas., visiting friends.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Jones gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. C. A. P. Hatfield, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton and Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant. Mrs. B. Elmer and Mrs. Kennedy were dinner guests of Mrs. I. P. Swift. Mrs. T. H. Cunningham has returned to the garrison from a month's visit in the East. Gen. Frank U. Robinson has been confined to the house for several days with bronchitis, but is now convalescing.

Lieut. and Mrs. I. Spaulding gave a farewell informal dance at their quarters for his sister, Miss Ritter Spaulding. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin, Mrs. W. H. Trippett, Miss Katharine Swift, Miss Trippett and Lieutenants Erwin, Allen, Martin, Wyche, Anderson, Rayner, Greenwald, Donnelly, McKinney, Cadenas and Hiribarne. At the recent War Department inspection at the Kansas State Agricultural College by Major Monroe McFarland, of the General Staff Corps, a military ball was given in the gymnasium of the College by the commandant, Lieut. O. L. Mathews, and the cadet officers. Immediately following the hop a supper was given at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. O. L. Mathews in



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honor of the inspector. Present from Fort Riley were Mrs. Lippincott, Lieutenants Erwin, Anderson, Greenwald, Allen, Cadenas and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Copeland, of Junction City.

Mrs. H. D. Copeland gave an informal tea for Col. and Mrs. C. A. P. Hatfield, Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Lieut. and Mrs. O. L. Mathews, Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Mrs. De F. W. Morton and Mr. F. Copeland, of Topeka. Lieut. and Mrs. O. L. Mathews, Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott and Lieut. J. Cadenas were guests of Lieut. V. P. Erwin at the "jittery circus" held at the Elks' Club in Junction City Thursday evening.

Master Billy Eastman has been on the sick list with laryngitis. Lieut. and Mrs. T. Spaulding gave a dinner for Mrs. H. W. Trippett, Misses Trippett and Spaulding, Lieutenants Anderson and Wyche. Lieut. E. V. Sumner was married May 3 to Miss Helen Nunn, of Louisville. Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner will return this Sunday and be the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Corbusier for a few days until they can settle their own quarters in Carr Hall.

Lieut. V. P. Erwin entertained at luncheon for Capt. and Mrs. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant and Mr. J. Irwin. Mrs. W. H. Smith gave a charming luncheon for Mrs. David Griffith, Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Mrs. W. A. McCain and Mrs. J. A. Mars.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 30, 1916.

Mrs. Kellond gave a charming children's party April 22 at the officers' mess for her little daughters, Kathleen and Harriet, and seventy children had a merry time hunting for Easter eggs and a pretty favor was presented to each little guest.

Lieut. and Mrs. Smith had dinner Saturday for Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Doyle and Dr. Chunn. Dr. and Mrs. Warfield entertained at supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Madame Boak, Mrs. Doyle and Mrs. Merritt, of Boston.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hollingsworth had dinner Monday for Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams and Miss Howard. The post Bridge Club met with Mrs. Ruffner Tuesday afternoon and the prizes were won by Mesdames Morse, Doyle, Thompson and Miss Braustetter.

The Athletic Club of Columbus gave an elaborate dance and supper Wednesday in honor of the officers and ladies of the barracks. Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Morse and Dr. Chunn. Mrs. Morse gave a bridge-luncheon Friday and Mesdames Hunsacker, Weaver and Ruffner were the prize-winners. Mrs. Johnson served coffee and Mrs. Weaver the ices. Other guests were Mesdames Mason, Orton, Wilcox, Schlanser, Biegler, Doyle, Smith, Rush, Boak, Adams, Ashburn, Thompson, Hollingsworth and Misses Howard and Brenner.

Capt. and Mrs. Beery gave a supper-dance Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser, Capt. and Mrs. Quackenbush, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Mesdames Doyle, Boak, Merritt and Warfield and Mr. Murphy and Dr. Chunn. After supper the guests adjourned to the officers' mess, where a jolly dance was enjoyed and others invited were Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Kellond, Orton, Mason, Schmitter and Biegler, Lieut. and Mrs. Mesdames Adams, Thompson, Rush and Hollingsworth, Mesdames Johnson, Morse, Howard, Brenner and Miss Braustetter, Captain Olin and Dr. Fountain.

Dr. and Mrs. Boak had dinner Thursday for Miss Braustetter, Lieutenant Chunn and Dr. Fountain. Capt. and Mrs. Orton gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Schmitter and Misses Howard and Braustetter.

Mrs. Boak, who has been the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, for three months, left for Pittsburgh on Tuesday. Mrs. Merritt, of Boston, is house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Warfield. Mr. Murphy, of Alabama, is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver. Dr. Boak spent a few days in Washington this week.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 8, 1916.

The ladies' bridge club met at the home of Mrs. Harris this week. Mesdames Pyles, Craig and Harris won the prizes. Miss Virginia Rockwell, of Junction City, Kas., is week-end guest of Miss Ethel T. Jones. Mrs. Rhoten, of Little Rock, Ark., was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel this week. Elizabeth Jones spent the week-end with friends at Sunnyside last week. Capt. and Mrs. Lawton entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mesdames Stodter, Chilton and Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Miss Ethel T. Jones and Lieutenant Rucker. Colonel Kenly was host at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Ware, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris and Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson. An unusually good vaudeville show was enjoyed by the members of the garrison at the post hall Tuesday night.

Captain Craig was called home by the serious illness of his mother. Capt. and Mrs. Pyles entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Chilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall, Mrs. Craig, Dr. and Mrs. White and Lieutenant Rucker. Capt. and Mrs. McCammon on Wednesday had dinner for Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mesdames Stodter and Jones and Lieut. and Mesdames Collins and Harris and Lieutenant Rucker. Mrs. Craig and small niece, Cecile St. Sure, were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. White Wednesday. That afternoon Mrs. Collins entertained at bridge for Mesdames Tyndall, Donovan and Harris.

Capt. and Mrs. Jones had dinner Thursday for Capt. and

Mesdames Stodter and Lawton, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Miss Ethel T. Jones and Dr. Jones. Admiral Dillingham, who has been the guest of his son, left for the East on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Jones entertained at dinner Sunday for Miss Virginia Rockwell, Miss Ethel T. Jones and Lieutenants Rucker and Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Buchan were guests of Major and Mrs. Kennedy on Sunday.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 22, 1916.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at dinner on Sunday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. McWhorter, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs and Ensign Lusk. The Misses Martha and Rachel Drake, who have been spending several months at the home of their brother, Naval Constr. Whitford Drake, left Saturday for their home in Waltham, Mass.

Mrs. E. L. Jones entertained on Monday in honor of the ninth birthday anniversary of her daughter, Mildred, with sixteen little people as guests. After games delicious refreshments were served on kindergarten tables scattered about the dining room. Decorations of pink and white were carried out with blossoms, candies, cakes, ice-cream and favors. Med. Dir. A. R. Wentworth, a special friend of the children, and Miss Helen Riddle, Mildred's teacher, as honor guests, were seated at the large table, Dr. Wentworth cutting the birthday cake. Seated at the small tables with the little hostess were Marion, Mignon and Otis McMann and Helen Wood, all of Seattle; Bertha Coontz, Anne Lacy, Catherine and Dorothy Stanley, Sport Barber, Anita Stigers, Polly Larimer, Chrystal Fisher, Constance and Charlotte Oldham, Pauline McGilvray and Kirk Jones. Mrs. C. B. Wood and little daughter, Helen, came over from Seattle Tuesday for a visit with Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, little Helen remaining for the week.

Mrs. Richard McMann and her three children are spending the week in Bremerton as guests of Surg. and Mrs. E. L. Jones. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at tea on Thursday complimentary to Mrs. E. L. Jones and her guest, Mrs. R. E. McMann, of Seattle.

Complimentary to the Misses Drake, who were leaving on Saturday for the East, a tennis match was held on the court in Bremerton last Wednesday. Taking part in the match were the Misses Drake, Miss Dorothy Canaga, Mrs. E. D. Stanley, Mrs. C. B. West, Miss Anna Bjornstad, Mrs. W. H. Stiles and Miss Jean Morrison. At the end of the semi-finals Mrs. J. W. Backus served luncheon at her home in Bremerton. In the finals between Miss Canaga and Miss Anna Bjornstad, of Bremerton, Miss Bjornstad won and was awarded a handsome silver cup.

Col. Lincoln Karmany and Mrs. Karmany, guests of Surg. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, left on Monday for their home at Mare Island. In honor of Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Jones and their guest, Mrs. Richard McMann, of Seattle, and Mrs. E. D. Stanley, Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw entertained at dinner on board the receiving ship Philadelphia on Tuesday. Captains Amador and Dellaviga, of the Cuban navy, visited the yard on Saturday to look over the gunboat Vicksburg, with a view to its purchase by their government.

Second Lieut. John A. Grey, who has just completed examination for promotion in rank in the Marine Corps, has applied for leave and transfer East, having only recently returned from the Orient.

Plans have been received for the high powered radio station at Keyport, Wash., the new torpedo station, and bids for the same will be opened in Washington to-day. The towers will be 400 feet high, built of steel triangular cross sections and covering a triangle 90 feet on a side, with a concrete foundation. Two hundred and fifty tons of steel will be required and the towers will cost \$40,000.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 29, 1916.

Complimentary to Mrs. Lois Wrenn, Mrs. Timothy O'Leary entertained at luncheon on Thursday for Mesdames Coontz, Wentworth, Canaga, Duncan and Thomas. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy entertained at a cafeteria supper on board the cruiser South Dakota before the dance in the sail loft Tuesday. Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt entertained at dinner on Tuesday, complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Turpin, Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Wells and Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. H. Fisher. In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, who recently returned to the station after more than a year's absence in the South, Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer entertained at bridge and supper Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lorimer, Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, Lieut. and Mrs. McWhorter, Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Capt. and Mrs. Barker, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins and Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ely.

Mrs. F. G. Forbes was hostess to five tables of bridge guests on Wednesday afternoon and entertained again on Friday afternoon for two tables of guests. Capt. A. P. S. Hyde, U.S.A., stationed at Seattle, addressed the Masonic Lodge on Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Hyde were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Wells while here. Dr. J. W. Backus was called to Greenville, Mich., Saturday by the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Stella Backus. The following day a telegram was received announcing her death. Mrs. E. D. Stanley entertained at bridge this afternoon for Mesdames Almy, Hornberger, Shearer, McWhorter, Coontz, Barker, Lambert, Loomis, Blankenship, Miglavacca, West and Drake. Dr. F. C. Abeken, who went south recently on the cruiser Colorado, returned here Wednesday and spent the day at the yard before leaving for his home in St. Louis on waiting orders. Mrs. Abeken and baby will accompany him from Seattle, where they have been making their home.

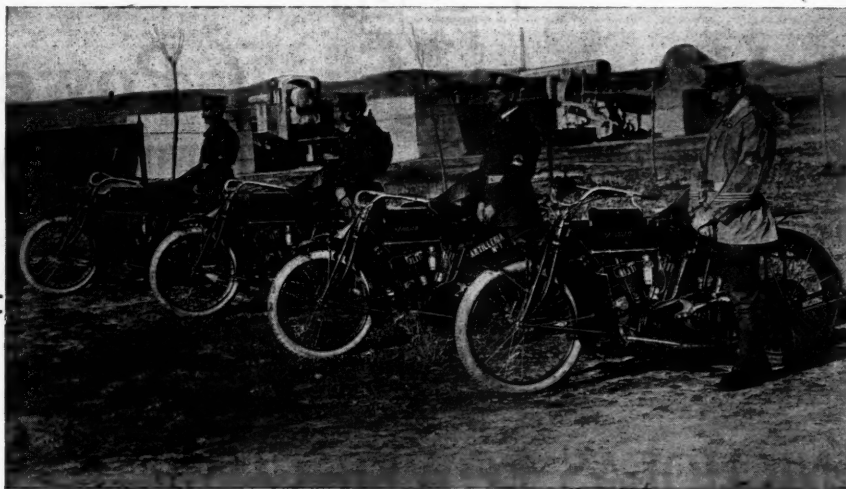
In the quarters of Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, on board the receiving ship Philadelphia, Friday afternoon, by invitation of Mrs. Bradshaw, a number of the ladies of the navy yard towns met to organize a "Red Cross" society and to meet Mrs. Phillips, of Seattle, organizer for the National Relief work. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold had dinner Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, Miss Dorothy Morrison, of Portland, and Dr. C. I. Wood. Miss Margaret Boyd, of Seattle, was week-end guest of Miss Dorothy Canaga. Miss Dorothy Morrison, of Portland, spending a few weeks at the home of her relatives, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Griswold, was the guest of Miss Hazel Archibald in Seattle the first of the week.

Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw entertained a number of ladies at luncheon on board the receiving ship Philadelphia Thursday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen, who have been stopping in Bremerton for several months, return to the Pacific Coast Torpedo Station at Keyport next Wednesday. Mrs. Jensen's mother, Mrs. Allen, and sister, Mrs. Wrenn, and children, of Los Angeles, will accompany them and spend the summer at Keyport.

Lieut. C. S. McWhorter, commanding officer of the cruiser Albany, entertained at dinner on board his ship last Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Turpin, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Chaplain and Mrs. Stevenson, Dr. and Mrs. Geiger, Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley and Lieut. J. D. Moore. Mrs. Hoen, wife of Surg. W. S. Hoen, arrived Monday from San Francisco to join her husband, who is attached to the cruiser St. Louis, and has taken a house at 940 Washington street. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at a cafeteria supper and card party on Friday. After supper seven tables of bridge were in play.

Mrs. T. D. Barber entertained on Monday at luncheon, complimentary to Mrs. C. S. McWhorter, Mrs. E. D. Stanley and daughters. Miss Jessie Johnson is expected to-day from San Francisco for a visit with Mrs. S. O. Loomis. Asst. Surg. E. A. M. Gendreau, with his bride, formerly Miss Josephine Maddox, of Fredericksburg, Va., reported at the yard Monday for duty on the cruiser Saratoga. The wedding took place in Washington, D.C., April 13.

The Army transport Dix, after fifteen days' work in drydock here, left yesterday for Seattle to load for the Orient. The cable ship Burnside entered drydock yesterday for four days' cleaning and painting. The Burnside will be followed in dock by the cruiser West Virginia. The work of testing torpedoes at the new Pacific Coast torpedo station at Keyport, Wash.,



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began Monday, the torpedoboot Lawrence taking the South Dakota's torpedoes over for the test over the range.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 26, 1916.

The flagship San Diego arrived Monday, Admiral C. McR. Winslow making the trip up on her. She will be here until about May 15. Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews and Miss Andrews were up from Yerba Buena as week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett. On Saturday Mrs. Bennett entertained informally at bridge in honor of her guest, Mr. and Mrs. Becraft, of Michigan, were also week-end guests of the Bennetts. Chaplain and Mrs. J. F. Fleming have rented a house on Alameda and York streets, Vallejo.

Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, who spent two weeks in San Diego as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Eytling, returned to the yard last week, accompanied by Mrs. Eytling, who will remain here for some little time. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany have returned from a several weeks' trip to Bremerton, where they have been visiting Mrs. Karmany's son-in-law and daughter, Surg. and Mrs. Robert E. Hoyt. Lieut. Earl Shipp has rejoined the San Diego after a leave spent in San Francisco, where Mrs. Shipp is making her home during his cruise.

Mrs. Curtis B. Munger, who is living at the Hotel Monroe, in San Francisco, was week-end guest of Mrs. U. R. Webb. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. P. G. Lauman gave a supper for over thirty guests before the hop to-night. Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason, who has spent the last few weeks in Washington and Eastern yards in connection with preparatory work for the battleship California, the keel of which is to be laid at Mare Island in September, is expected to return to the yard to-morrow.

The Milwaukee, new mother ship of the Pacific Flotilla, arrived from San Diego last night, to be cleaned and painted. The work of transferring all machinery and tools from the Iris to the Milwaukee, when the latter was ordered to relieve the old vessel as mother ship of the flotilla, was accomplished in ten days by the crews of the ships at San Diego recently.

The former naval collier Justin, which was appraised at \$65,000 and sold for \$301,000, is to leave the Union Iron Works shortly and will immediately sail for Shanghai with tobacco and steel amounting to 2,600 tons. The average rate for the cargo is \$80, so the Garland Company will take in \$208,000 for the first trip, less expenses. She will bring back a smaller amount, but as the freight charges will not be less than \$100,000 she will almost pay for herself in the round trip.

The cruiser Colorado sailed from San Francisco Monday for San Diego, to participate in target practice. With the arrival of the Colorado in Southern waters, the Maryland will sail for Bremerton. The torpedo destroyer Preble is due at the yard to-morrow and will be followed shortly by the Paul Jones, Whipple and Stewart.

Mare Island, Cal., May 3, 1916.

Major and Mrs. J. F. McGill left last Wednesday, the Major to report aboard the Arkansas for duty as division marine

officer, while Mrs. McGill will spend some time with her mother at Santa Fe. A dinner planned in honor of Major and Mrs. McGill by Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Graham was enjoyed by P.A. Surg. and Mrs. R. I. Longabaugh, Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. McKay, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Pope and Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert A. Jones. There is great rejoicing in the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Sylvester H. Lawton, in Vallejo, over the arrival of a son, the second child in the family, on the 29th inst. Mrs. Lawton has been visiting her parents, Commodore and Mrs. Laura Peakes, for some time.

Miss Laura Peakes, of San Francisco, has gone to San Diego to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Vulte. Naval Constr. R. B. Hilliard left Saturday for San Diego, to serve as a member of the board of inspection and survey ordered for that vessel. Mare Island friends of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Wright have received word of the birth of a little daughter at their home in Boulder, Colo., on the 26th inst. Mr. Wright is the son of Chaplain and Mrs. Wright, formerly stationed here, and his wife was formerly Mrs. Marie Odell, wife of Surg. H. E. Odell.

The card club met this week at the quarters of Naval Constr. W. B. Fogarty, his aunt, Mrs. Du Bray, who is visiting him for a couple of months, acting as hostess. The players included Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pope, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Curtis, Lieut. and Mrs. Sahn, Mrs. J. F. Fleming, Miss Priscilla Elliott and Lieut. E. Talbot. Miss Gatch, who has been in the East since January, was a visitor to friends on the yard Monday. Mrs. I. K. Seymour spent the week-end with her brother, Gen. H. S. Wallace, in San Francisco.

The radio ship Saturn is to leave next Saturday for the lower bay to coal, and will sail May 10 for the Alaska naval radio plants. It is probable that the ship will be away for seven months. A large force of Mare Island mechanics is to make the trip. Commencing at noon Saturday all messages to and from Mare Island will be handled by the new transcontinental telephone line, by which this yard can have direct communication with Washington and all navy yards and stations in the U.S. The tests will continue three days.

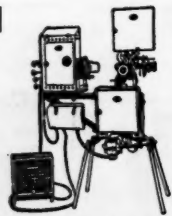
Naval Constr. H. M. Gleason returned to the yard April 27, after a several weeks' visit in the East, where he went to secure data that would be of benefit in building the battleship California, as well as to do what he could toward expediting the delivery of the material for the superdreadnought.

The old mother ship Iris has been placed out of commission and will be offered for sale at an early date. Although obsolete for service as mother ship of the destroyers, she should bring a good price to the Government in these days when ships are in such demand. The Hull, Hopkins and Truxtun left the yard last week after having been thoroughly repaired here and proceeded to San Diego to rejoin the flotilla. The Paul Jones and Stewart reached Mare Island Saturday and it will be necessary for them to remain here until about July 1.

It is hoped that the oil tanker Cuyama may be ready for launching on June 17, instead of July 15, the original date announced. Such a change would expedite preparatory work for construction of the battleship California on the ways now occupied by the Cuyama. Work of extending the cantilever crane for the battleship work will be started June 10. Overhaul on the Preble will be completed about June 30.

A \$50,000 shell job has been awarded to Mare Island and the first shipment of forgings to be used on it arrived at the

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yard April 29. The total order consists of the machining of forgings for the 10,000 six-inch shells and 40,000 three-inch shells, which will be shipped here at an early date. Included in the shipment of Saturday were 400 six-inch shell forgings. The collier Mars, which left here in the winter with the Government exhibits from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which were to be returned to Washington, is now on her way back to this yard and is expected here about May 12 for extensive repairs. The Logan is expected to come to the yard shortly for docking and cleaning. Mars Island is getting much work on the Army vessels these days. She has also been asked to handle the McDowell job, a broken propeller shaft necessitating her being sent to a yard for repairs. The shaft will have to be manufactured and installed here.

NOTES FROM ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS.

Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., May 3, 1916.

Colonel Pickering entertained with cards Monday evening for Major and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mesdames Schoeffel, Sillman, Morris, Rutherford and Mrs. Gibson; Captain Morris and Mrs. Murphy won the prizes. Mrs. Morris was hostess to the Tuesday afternoon card club. Present were Mesdames Gibson, Schultz, Murphy, Whitfield, Duke, Davis. Prize-winners were Mesdames Whitfield and Schultz. Among guests entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Hand at the officers' mess last Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin. The officers of the 18th Infantry were hosts at a dance given Friday evening at the Army pavilion; among those attending from the regiment were Colonel Pickering, Major Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Lieutenants Roberts, Row, Doe, Connolly, the Misses Lasseigne and Dade, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Murphy, Mesdames Downs, Dade, Captain Birnie, Lieutenants Neel and O'Donnell.

Lieutenants Campbell and Berry are fitting up bachelor apartments in a small cottage on Thirteenth street, where they will reside this summer. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel gave a unique supper Saturday for Colonel Pickering, Major Bennett, Capt. and Mesdames Ingram, Hand, Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Lieutenants Doe, Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Lawhon. Colonel Pickering on Sunday had dinner for Major and Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Downs. Mrs. Wells, wife of Lieut. Harry A. Wells, has arrived in the city to join her husband and they have taken temporary quarters on Twelfth street.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND NINTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, May 5, 1916.

The farewell reception for Gen. and Mrs. R. K. Evans and Lieut. Hornsby Evans, given by the officers and ladies of the garrison of Laredo, was a most successful affair. The bleak surroundings of the 9th Infantry club blossomed into fairyland, with trees and varicolored lights, tables and seats placed on the lawn, where about one hundred guests assembled. Punch was served from the famous 9th Infantry bowl, and a delicious two-course supper was served. A splendid orchestra furnished music for dancing, and the band played many beautiful selections. General Evans and Lieutenant Evans made speeches and were much applauded. Col. and Mrs. Brown and Major and Mrs. Lee were in the receiving line, and it was impossible for the guests to express as much regret as they felt over the departure of Gen. and Mrs. Evans. The garrison of Laredo escorted the General to the train at noon on April 21, and many friends gathered to say good-bye.

Captain Read gave a delightful dinner at the Hotel Hamilton in honor of Mrs. Read's birthday on April 18. The guests were seated at small tables, the place-cards having quotations from Shakespeare. Covers were laid for Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Davids, Lieut. and Mrs. Clement and the host and hostess. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan entertained at dinner for thirty guests on April 29. The men progressed between courses, and after dinner there was music, both instrumental and vocal. Those invited were Col. and Mrs. Brown, Major and Mrs. Lee, Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Mesdames Read, Jackson, Rucker, Sirmeyer, Loeb, Harris, Coulter, King, Majors Switzer and Heavey, Captains Read, Jackson, Rucker, Sirmeyer, Loeb, Baker, Griffin and Kinney, Lieutenants Moore, Bishop and Zundell.

Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer gave an informal supper and musical on April 30 for Capt. and Mrs. Reuben Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Clement, Mrs. King, Misses Clarissa Ryan and Dr. Gulette, Captain Baker, Mr. Seymour Denike and Lieutenant Moore. Mrs. Kinney and Mrs. Meadow, who spent fiesta week in San Antonio, have returned to the post. Misses Olive and Alice Gray, who spent the week with friends in Fort Sam Houston, have returned home. Several new automobiles have been purchased by officers here. Captains Bell and Griffin have Buicks, and Major Payne and Capt. J. J. Ryan each bought a Dodge.

Gen. and Mrs. Mann arrived May 2 and are occupying the quarters on Convent avenue recently vacated by Gen. and Mrs. Evans. Mrs. J. T. Harris gave a bridge-luncheon on May 4 for Mesdames Mann, Brown, Lee, King, Sirmeyer, Coulter, Rucker, Weaver, Gray, Davids, Anderson, Harrell, Smith, Hawley, Loeb, Meador, Morris, Read, Kinney and Miss Alice Gray. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Brown, Rucker and Mann. Other guests were Mesdames Alonzo Gray, Ryan, Jackson, Ferenbaugh, Bell, Misses Olive Gray and Clarissa Ryan. A serious accident was narrowly averted on May 4, about 10:30 p.m., when Captain Ryan's car was hit by a flying switch engine on the I. and G. N. tracks, near the post. The passengers, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. King, Miss Ryan and Capt. and Mrs. Sirmeyer escaped injury, but were badly bruised and shaken up. The car, however, is a total wreck.

Capt. and Mrs. Kinney were at home to a number of Army people on May 1, in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs.

Mathews, of Buffalo, N.Y., who have been spending several months in San Antonio.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 1, 1916.

Miss Alice Gray, daughter of Major Gray, of Fort McIntosh, arrived Monday to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John L. Roberts during the carnival. Miss Chiara De Bona, from Eagle Pass, is the guest of the Misses Heard over fiesta.

Ideal conditions prevailed for the exhibition polo round robin Sunday afternoon. This produced unusually fast polo, there being three teams in the field and six periods in all being played. The point results were a bit confusing, but the apparent reversals of form, team against team, were due to a difference in the mounts. The team work and hitting was of a high order throughout. The Cavalry defeated San Antonio, 2 to 0. San Antonio then defeated the Artillery, 3 to 0. Whereupon the Artillery promptly turned around and won from the Cavalry, 3 to 0. The reason for this, as stated, in the manner in which the mounts were used. Each player had two ponies in the four chukkers played by his side. The field had been given a thorough cutting and the turf was in practically ideal condition. The weather was good and the crowd was out in force, enjoying the abundant action.

Six fast chukkers of polo were played in the special exhibition event Tuesday afternoon, the 3d Field Artillery and Cavalry-Staff combination going the distance. The Staff-Cavalry team won, 3 to 1. The event was staged in honor of Jack Lapham, who has had a big hand in the promotion of polo here and who will ship his mounts East this week for the summer season. He himself will not leave for about a month, but the departure of the ponies and the approaching departure of the Meadows string means the withdrawal of the civilian team from the field for the summer. The San Antonio team did not take part in the program Tuesday, the two fours mentioned going the entire distance. Lapham alternated with the two teams, playing three periods with each one. Play was steady by reason of fast mounts and a good field, as well as the hitting of the players. A large crowd saw the midweek event.

Lieutenants Hixson, Peyton, Rafferty, Wallace, F. Heard and A. Harris were the escort for the Army float in the battle of flowers parade Friday. Captain Howze and Lieutenant Magruder acted as escort to the queen in the fiesta. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams gave a tea Wednesday, honoring Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Hazeltine, Miss Rafferty and Miss Richardson. Miss Amy Heard served the ice and Miss Olive Gray presided at the punch. Misses Margaret Graham, Marguerite Heard and Chiara De Bona, of Eagle Pass, assisted.

Mrs. Frederick Funston gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames George Bell, jr., William S. Wood, Conger Pratt, Jacob G. Galbraith, Harry L. Rogers, Fitzhugh Lee, J. A. Benjamin, Madame Rogers and Miss Florence Ridenbaugh. Lieut. and Mrs. Hazeltine left Friday for their home in Fort Clark. Mrs. J. W. Heard, who has been spending the winter in California, is now in Rochester, Minn., with Colonel Heard, who is under medical treatment.

Mrs. O. R. Wolfe entertained yesterday at luncheon in the Menger Hotel for Mesdames Frederick Funston, George Bell, jr., William Scott Wood, Conger Pratt, Fitzhugh Lee, Tudor Craig, Nathaniel Burruss, Henry B. Jordan, John H. Read, James H. Reeves, Charles G. Starr, C. M. Bunker, Guy Cushman and Miss Reeves. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained at dinner on Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Emery, of Kalamazoo, Mich., Mrs. Wildman and Colonel Bundy. Miss Ada Van Voorhis, of Zanesville, is the guest of her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis. She is the daughter of H. C. Van Voorhis, of Zanesville, Ohio, for thirty years Congressman from Ohio.

Miss Olive Davis, Duchess of El Paso, and her maid, Miss Jewell Falls, of El Paso, arrived Monday to be guests of Mrs. Hiram A. Phillips for the fiesta. Lieut. Willis D. Crittenger arrived Monday for the week. Lieutenant Wallace danced in the debutante number of the flower fête. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston gave a reception Saturday in honor of Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. James Parker, Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Mrs. Harry L. Rogers and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee. Mrs. John S. Winn presided at the coffee table and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams served the punch. All of the officers and ladies of the post called.

Miss Olive Gray came up from Laredo on Monday to be the guest of Mrs. Sterling P. Adams over fiesta. At the coronation of the queen Thursday night Miss Marguerite Heard represented the post as duchess, Miss Metcalfe as maid of honor, Lieut. Bernard R. Peyton as duke, and Lieut. William Rafferty as the squire.

Mrs. Henry Smalley, of Fort Clark, entertained at the Menger Hotel during the week, honoring Lieut. and Mrs. Hazeltine. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Galbraith, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Emery, Mrs. Kyle Rucker, Misses Florence Ridenbaugh, Olive Gray and Capt. C. D. Cowles, Lieutenant Hixson, and Mr. Cahill, of Kalamazoo, Mich. Miss Rose Bullard, daughter of Major Bullard, is in the city for fiesta, as Duchess of Harlingen. Her maid is Miss Octavia Bullis.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 6, 1916.

A most exquisitely appointed luncheon of fiesta week was given by Mrs. John B. Stephens, honoring Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins, who leaves shortly for Honolulu, and Mrs. Geary, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Miller. Those present included Mesdames J. G. Galbraith, Case Hayne, Charles E. Reynolds, Gillis, John E. Baxter, Grant, Hartman, Graham, Bristol, Metcalfe, Reeves, Dwight, Van Voorhis, Austin, Mowry, Wells, Saunders, Lee, Smith, Bateman, Parrott, Bunker, Lee, Bailey, Jones, Mayo, Wolfe, Rucker, Sterling and Misses Van Voorhis, Matthews, Meador and Mrs. Kinney.

Misses Octavia and Lydia Bullis on Monday gave a delightful luncheon, complimenting Miss Hummel, of Fort Worth, and for Mrs. Jack Keyes, Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes, Misses Rafferty,

Hornbrook, Mary and Jean Aubrey, Lucy Can, Fairfax Jannin, Hopkins and Amy Heard. Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Hornbrook, Miss Hornbrook, Mrs. Jack Keyes and Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes came up from Harlingen last week and have taken Colonel Blockson's house. Mrs. Chiara De Bona, who has been visiting the Misses Heard, left Tuesday for her home in Eagle Pass.

Miss Laura V. Adams entertained Saturday at luncheon with the first of a series of affairs which will be given complimenting the seniors of the Wasson School by the individual members of the class. An orchestra stationed in the drawing room played throughout the luncheon hour. The guests included Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, several of the school faculty, Miss Louise Wasson, Miss Barnes and Miss Crawford and the graduates, Misses Ollie Yates, Gussie Whitten, Sylvia Chase, Iris Bassett, Gladys Bassett, Sophie Heberer, Marguerite Heard, Nancy Hawkins and Katherine Coolidge.

Handicapped by a high wind and intermittent spits of rain the polo teams of the Artillery and Cavalry yet managed to get in four chukkers Sunday afternoon. The smallest crowd of the season, the fans being held back by the weather, saw the play. The Cavalry won the match, 2 goals to 1. When the final period arrived the Artillery had the lead, 2 to 0. Then this team took on Lieutenant Heard, of the Cavalry reserve forces. While he played hard polo, the team work was broken up in a measure and the Cavalry scored two goals. As another goal was threatened, which the Artillery fought off with a safety, the loss of this quarter point gave the Cavalry four the game. The shortage of mounts in the case of several of the officers prevented the playing of more than four periods. The team work of the Artillery was a feature during the first three chukkers, and there was some lively work on both sides, with no player starting above his teammates or opponents. While several members of the San Antonio team were on hand, they contented themselves with watching the play of the officers' fours.

The Lower Post Bridge Club met Tuesday evening with Col. and Mrs. Ripley. There were five tables in play. Mrs. John Darragh entertained Tuesday with a delightful tea, complimenting Miss Rose Bullard, of Harlingen, Texas. On Tuesday Mrs. Bunker gave an informal tea during the band concert for about twenty of the ladies of the post. There was an informal hop given Thursday night at the Cavalry Club.

Dr. and Mrs. Hiram Phillips gave an attractive dinner Thursday evening before the hop for Miss Ridenbaugh, Miss Elsie Schmidt, Miss Olive Davis, Miss Marjory Metcalfe, Dr. L. Miles, Lieut. Bernard S. Peyton and Lieutenant Haislip. Mrs. Conger Pratt, who has been spending the winter in San Antonio, left last week for Washington, to be the guest of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Murray.

Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis entertained yesterday, honoring Miss Van Voorhis, of Zanesville, Ohio. The guests included the honor guest and Mesdames Metcalfe, Austin, Dwight, Mowry, Stevens, Sterling, Early, Lewis, Bristol and Miss Ridenbaugh.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harlingen, Texas, April 28, 1916.

With the departure of the third section, 6th Cavalry, about 5 p.m. on April 22, this city looked lonesome indeed. Major Matthew C. Butler was in command. A freight train of Army wagons and equipment, consisting of box and flat cars, left for Columbus, N.M., shortly after the passenger trains had gone. Major Percy Willis, chief quartermaster, handled the immense amount of work involved in the concentration from many of the posts and camps in the valley of the entire regiment of the 6th Cavalry. Capt. Walter J. Scott, the efficient Q.M., 6th Cavalry, did a mountain of work in a few days; Capt. Charles J. Nelson, Q.M., also worked with Major Willis and Captain Scott overtime to expedite matters. Mrs. Matthew C. Butler had come from Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., to join Major Butler at Mission just two weeks ago; when the regiment was ordered to New Mexico Mrs. Butler traveled as far as this city with her husband and here their journeys separated. Mrs. Butler returning to Nashville on the afternoon train, Major Butler departing just before in command of the third section of the troop train. Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston left on the evening of April 21 for San Antonio, to remain for the present, or until tidings come from Colonel Gaston. Mrs. Geoffrey Keyes was a passenger also for the Alamo city.

Mrs. Mahlon Ashford and Master Beale Ashford left on April 22 for Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson entertained at dinner at the Officers' Club mess on April 23, later taking their guests to the Dreamland Theater. Mrs. Edward A. Keyes, Mrs. and Miss Hornbrook, wife and daughter of Major James J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav., left on April 22 for San Antonio, to remain during the absence of the 6th Cavalry in the field. The ladies of the 6th Cavalry have all gone to San Antonio or elsewhere to await the return of the regiment from Mexico.

Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Huddleson, little Misses Frances and Maydith Huddleson will return to the Mooreland May 1 for residence until Mrs. Huddleson and daughters take their departure June 1 to visit relatives in the East. Mrs. Walter Scott left April 22 for Galveston, where she will remain during the absence of Captain Scott in Mexico. Miss Rose Bullard was finally prevailed upon to act as Duchess of Harlingen in the carnival at San Antonio this week. Miss Bullard will in her royal rôle be "Lady Rose of the House of Bullard."

A swimming party, at which the ladies were hostesses at supper, was enjoyed on Saturday at the Arroyo Colorado. Mesdames Johnson, Compton, Matile, Bailey, Purcell, Savage, Wheeler, Captain Johnson, Major Boyer, Lieutenants Compton, Bailey, Purcell, Savage and Wheeler were among the expert swimmers.

Lieut. and Mrs. Agard H. Bailey entertained at their new bungalow on Polk avenue on April 25 for Mesdames Johnson, Savage, Wheeler, Pace, Compton, Purcell, Captain Johnson, Lieutenants Pace, Compton, Wheeler, Savage, Purcell and Major Boyer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert E. Pace gave a swimming party on April 25 for Mesdames Johnson, Savage, Wheeler, Compton, Bailey, Huddleson, Purcell, Malony, Master Charles Johnson, George K. Wilson, George William Cook, little Miss Nanine Wheeler, Frances and Maydith Huddleson, Helen, Matile, Agard and Richard Bailey, Master Jack Compton, Mary Frances Pace and Edith Compton. Mrs. George A. Matile and little Miss Olga, Georgia and Alice Cook.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston entertained their regimental line the night before departure of the 6th Cavalry. Company I, 26th Infantry, from Lyford, arrived here April 25 for station. Lieut. Harry S. Adams commanding; Lieut. Arthur A. White second in command. The company joined the camping ground of their regiment on Polk avenue. An interesting game of baseball was played on Johnson's Field April 23 between the Harlingen team and the 4th Infantry, from Brownsville. Capt. Wait C. Johnson, second base, saved the day for the home team, 27 to 0. Captain Johnson knows baseball as he does other games and is as adroit on the diamond as he is on the drill ground or in the adjutant's office. The baseball league of the valley have new and splendid grounds, known as Johnson's Baseball Park, in compliment to Captain Johnson, who has organized and taught the good team of the 26th Infantry. We have also a Bullard polo field.

Harlingen, Texas, May 6, 1916.

A most enjoyable bridge-tee was given at the officers' mess of the 26th Infantry May 4. The hostesses were Mesdames Wait C. Johnson, Goodwin Compton, George W. Cook, Emmert W. Savage, Launcelot M. Purcell, Agard H. Bailey, George H. Huddleson, Walter R. Wheeler and Herbert E. Pace. Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Pace served punch. Prizes were won by Mesdames Kilbourne, Willis, Waems, Moore, Croft, Tolley, Pendleton and Farden. After bridge and during tea the regimental band gave a lovely concert. The Army ladies throughout the valley and civilians generally were in attendance, numbering over fifty guests. The hostesses and their husbands met at the club after attending the movies and had a quiet feast.

Mrs. Joseph A. Gaston, who went to San Antonio when the 6th Cavalry left for the Mexican border, is living in Col.

Augustus P. Blocksom's vacant quarters at Fort Sam Houston. With Mrs. Gaston are Mesdames Hornbrook, Keyes (2) and Miss Genevieve Hornbrook. Col. and Mrs. Kennon returned here May 1 after spending a month's leave in Washington, D.C., and at Mrs. Kennon's home in Connecticut. Colonel Kennon was on May 3 made colonel of the 9th Infantry on the retirement of Col. Charles J. Crane; he and Mrs. Kennon will leave to join their new regiment at Laredo shortly.

Lieut. Launcelot M. Purcell has returned from Paso Real, where he has been for some days on duty with a detail of men. Mrs. Wait C. Johnson spent May 1 at Brownsville as house guest of Mrs. William A. Kent. Mrs. George A. Hanvey, jr., has closed her attractive home on Monroe avenue, stored household furniture and on Friday left for her home in Washington, D.C., to remain with her parents during the absence of the 6th Cavalry on the border. Dr. Hanvey accompanied the regiment.

Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 26th Inf., and Mrs. Adams are recent arrivals at regimental headquarters for station. Capt. and Mrs. George K. Wilson spent April 30 at the country club, Brownsville, the trip being made in their automobile.

Mrs. Charles W. Freeland and little Misses Elizabeth and Janet Freeland left May 3 for Galveston, from which port they are sailing to-day for New York. Mrs. Freeland and daughters will remain east for six months or more, being joined by Chaplain Freeland, 6th Cav., when he can leave his regiment. Miss Rose Bullard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert L. Bullard, with Mrs. Stephen M. Walmsley, returned Sunday morning from San Antonio's fiesta. Mrs. Joseph L. Farden, wife of Lieutenant Farden, M.R.C., recently arrived from Washington to join Lieutenant Farden here.

Mrs. Harry S. Adams spent April 30 at San Benito visiting relatives. Lieuts. and Mesdames Compton, Purcell and Bailey, Major Perry L. Boyer and Mrs. George A. Matile were members of a swimming party that enjoyed a dip in the Arroyo Colorado, with a nice supper served afterward. Lieut. Charles G. Hutter, M.R.C., has been welcomed to our Army colony. Mesdames Croft, Kilbourne, Tolley and Davis motored up from San Benito for the bridge-tea of the 26th Infantry ladies on May 4.

Mrs. George A. Matile and little Miss Helene Matile are leaving to-day for San Antonio to join Lieutenant Matile, 28th Inf. Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., was host to friends at luncheon on Sunday.

The officers' club dance was enjoyed at Lozano's hall on April 28 with a large attendance from 8 to 11 p.m. The 26th Infantry orchestra band played. Mrs. Edgar L. Field was a guest of Mrs. Harry S. Adams for the 4th. Mrs. Field came from Mercedes to attend the bridge-tea party of Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry S. Adams were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Launcelot M. Purcell recently at the Officers' club.

A fine baseball game was played at Johnson field on May 3 between Harlingen team and the nine from Mercedes, the score being 12 to 3 in favor of home talent.

At the baseball game on April 30 at Johnson field Harlingen team beat the San Benito aggregation 7 to 5. The score in the baseball league of the valley shows only victories for the Harlingen team.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, April 30, 1916.

The event of the week in military circles was the arrival of Generals Scott and Funston Friday night to confer with General Obregon, who had arrived at Juarez from Mexico City during the day. Yesterday morning the entire garrison of El Paso was ordered out and lined the streets on both sides leading from the International Bridge through the business section of the city to the railroad yards where the private car of Generals Scott and Funston was located and through which General Obregon, General Gavira, Mexican Consul Garcia and other military notables passed in automobiles to return the call of the American officers. As the Mexican officials passed through the lines the troops saluted and remained in position until the return trip of General Obregon by the same route. The several bands now stationed in El Paso were consolidated and played while greetings were being exchanged in General Scott's car.

Colonel Wright and Major Hagadorn were dinner guests of Mr. Hiram F. Smith, of El Paso, at the Toltec Club Thursday. Preceding the hop at the Country Club, Capt. and Mrs. Corey had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Graham, Lieut. Col. P. F. Straub and Major Keller, Med. Corps. Colonel Wright was dinner host at the Country Club last night for Lieut. and Mrs. Allderice, Mrs. Joseph H. Garrard and Miss Valeria Garrard.

Capt. F. B. Pariseau left camp for his new duties at Fort Bliss on Tuesday. Lieutenant Lampert entertained at dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Dental Surgeon Wunderlich and the Misses Naquin and Boone, of El Paso. Mrs. Sillman, Mrs. Corey and Kitty Lou and Mrs. Allen were dinner guests at the Officers' Club to-day.

Colonel Wright, Lieutenant Colonel Dentler and the regimental staff, Captains Corey and Young, made an official call on Generals Scott and Funston this morning. Lieutenant Lindh was one of twenty guests at a dinner given by Mrs. Barnhardt at her quarters at Fort Bliss last night; afterward the entire party attended the hop at the Country Club.

Captain Dalton, Captain Prescott and Lieutenant Lockett were dinner guests of Lieut. Col. E. V. Smith at the West Ysleta Country Club Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Allderice were entertained at dinner at the Toltec Club last Thursday by Lieutenant Hardy, 8th Cav. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Allderice were visitors in camp on Wednesday.

The use of the tennis courts of the Pearson Milling Company, adjacent to camp, has been obtained and the officers can now enjoy this form of sport without the long trip out to the Country Club.

The sand and dust storms which are very prevalent here make camp life most disagreeable, filling the tents and kitchens with dust and making it most difficult for the enlisted men to keep their rifles and equipment in good condition.

At the Country Club hop Saturday night Miss Kitty Lou Corey, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Corey, rendered a solo-dance, which was received with much enthusiasm and applause by all the guests, an encore being demanded.

The regiment goes into khaki to-morrow, a welcome relief, now that hot weather has arrived.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., April 28, 1916.

The Easter services at the various churches were exceptionally well attended by the Army people. Mrs. Chase Doster sang at the Christian Science Church in the morning and the Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening. Capt. and Mrs. Hand had dinner at the regimental mess on Easter Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Mr. and Mrs. William De H. Washington and Mr. and Mrs. Piper. Capt. and Mrs. Bessell's dinner guests on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Doster, Lieut. and Mrs. Patch and Captain Pike.

Captain Fleishhauer and Lieutenant Rose, recently assigned to the regiment, arrived from Hawaii on Monday. Captain Fleishhauer takes command of Company G and Lieutenant Rose goes for duty with Company I. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet and son, Jack, left on Tuesday for a tour of duty with the 15th Infantry in the Philippines or China.

Capt. Shepard L. Pike entertained a few friends at an informal theater party Wednesday night at the Columbia theater to witness the musical play, "Honeymoon Trail." His guests were General Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Lieutenant O'Donnell, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford. Colonel Rogers was a dinner guest of Major and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy on Sunday.

Mr. Bert Winger, of Mesa, Ariz., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bessell during the week. The ladies of the Catholic Church gave a benefit dance at the Gaden on Wednesday; among those attending were Capt. and Mesdames Bessell and



This photograph was taken April 16th at the new Rifle Range, 17 miles south of Milwaukee, owned jointly by the United States Government and the State of Wisconsin.

The group includes Capt. Armistage of the Machine Gun Co., 1st Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard; Sergt. Wood (operating machine gun), detailed by the War Department as machine gun instructor and inspector; and Mr. William S. Harley (indicated by "X"), designer of the Harley-Davidson motorcycles and machine gun cars, and Chief Engineer of the Harley-Davidson Motor Company.

The Motorcycle and the Military

In military service the motorcycle has long been acknowledged to be a possibility. More recently in Europe and in our own country, military men, both of the line and staff organizations, have come to recognize the Harley-Davidson as a big factor in the carrying out of plans of offense and defence, and you will find that just as military affairs are being left more and more to the judgment of the man on the ground and the man in the saddle, so to speak, the

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has come into prominence. As an adjunct to the signal, hospital and aviation corps, on scout duty and as a carrier for machine guns, the Harley-Davidson is doing excellent work.

34 Harley-Davidson motorcycles are now in service in Mexico and on the frontier. National Guard organizations are finding the Harley-Davidson to be highly efficient as a machine gun unit. The Harley-Davidson special machine gun chassis has thoroughly justified the efforts of its sponsors.

The motorcycle and the military will be linked closer and closer as the days go by. For fourteen years the Harley-Davidson has been the "Master Motorcycle."

SPEED

In the 300-mile International Championship race at Dodge City, Kas., July 8, 1915, stock Harley-Davidson motorcycles finished 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. Taking 6 of the first 7 places, all of these Harley-Davidsons broke the previous world's record.

In this contest 19 motorcycles of other makes started; 14 of these were not running at the finish of the race.

Taking out time lost for stops for gasoline, oil, etc., the winning Harley-Davidson averaged 79 3/10 miles an hour throughout the race.

It is estimated that there are in service in the European conflict, 15,000 motorcycles.

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FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, April 28, 1916.

Chaplain Miller on Sunday morning conducted a delightful Easter service, which was unusually well attended and enjoyed by many from the officers' families, as well as a large number of the men. Lieut. and Mrs. Noble Wiley and children and Madame Wiley dined informally with Capt. and Mrs. Partello on Sunday. A double-header baseball game between the 5th Infantry team and the one from Colon attracted a large crowd here on Sunday afternoon, when the victory for both games went to the home team.

An immense crowd assembled Sunday morning to watch the explosion of 14,000 pounds of dynamite, which was used to blow up the dike at Balboa, at the entrance to the new drydock. Preceding this there had been a few minor blasts, but this big one caused the earth to tremble like an earthquake, filling the air with loud reverberations. The gap opened by this explosion enable the tide to flow in, which will wash away loose material, and there are still other portions to be blown up in the near future.

One battery of Field Artillery and one squadron of Cavalry from Corozal arrived in the post on Monday morning and went into camp on the reservation, the officers being entertained at luncheon and dinner at the different homes in the garrison. Major Carter and Capt. C. A. Seane were luncheon guests that day of Col. and Mrs. Morton, and that night Major Carter, with Mr. Rex Beach, the novelist, from two of whose books, "The Ne'er Do Well" and "The Spoilers," photo plays are now being enthusiastically received at the local theaters, were entertained at dinner by Col. and Mrs. Morton.

All the visiting officers, as well as those of the 5th Infantry, assembled that night at the Administration Building for final instruction from Colonel Morton, in command of the defensive side, of which they were a part, for the maneuvers to begin the following day. After the meeting all attended the excellent photo drama, "Greater Love Hath No Man," at the post amusement hall.

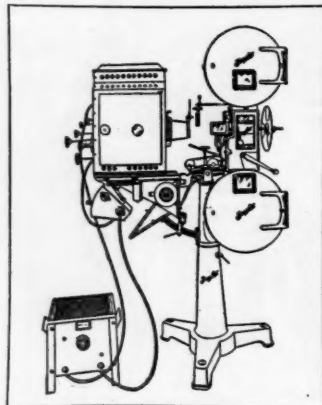
Mrs. J. K. Partello on Wednesday entertained the ladies at the fortnightly meeting of the Auction Club, when prizes for high score were won by Mesdames Humphrey, O'Brien, Partello, Brown and Ware. On Wednesday night Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse entertained at a supper and bridge party for Mesdames J. K. Miller, C. B. Humphreys, J. C. Brady, A. V. Partello, J. K. Partello, G. E. Baltzell, James A. Moss, J. B. Barnes, W. D. Wills, Noble Wiley, R. E. O'Brien, Thompson Lawrence, Allan Rutherford, Walton Goodwin, T. G. Lanphier, Frank Milburn, F. H. Forbes, G. L. Brown and Miss Helen Muir. That same evening Mrs. S. H. Hopson had in for five hundred Mesdames A. A. Wiley, Arnold, Bugbee, Twyman, Ware, Deitsch, Boyers and Misses Fanny Taylor and Emma Cobban, the prize being won by Mrs. Bugbee.

Mrs. J. F. Ware on Thursday night was hostess at another card party, there being five tables of auction and one of five hundred, when Mrs. Deitsch won first prize and Mrs. Noble Wiley second, and the one for five hundred went to Mrs. Twyman, she and Madame Wiley having to cut for it. Others enjoying this delightful affair were Mesdames Arnold, Miller, Partello, Humphrey, Baltzell, O'Brien, Brady, Lawrence, Wills, Lanphier, Brown, Rutherford, Caffery, Milburn, Moss, Waterhouse, Forbes, Hopson, Muir and Misses Muir and Geer.

Arriving yesterday on the cruiser Tennessee from Peru were Secretary W. G. McAdoo and his wife (daughter of President Wilson) and the following members of the American section of the International High Commission: Senator D. U. Fletcher, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Peters, Paul M. Warburg, John Fahy, president U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Archibald Kains, Assistant Secretaries

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EXPOSITION
at San Diego

Gen. J. Brooks and Dr. C. E. McGuire and several interpreters and stenographers. A delegation headed by General Goethals and with the American Minister, Mr. Price, Col. and Mrs. Harding, Mrs. C. R. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Morrow, also a number of other prominent officials and diplomats, met the Tennessee at the entrance to the canal as far as Pedro Miguel. Upon arrival in Colon the Secretary's party went direct to the Washington Hotel, where, on last evening, Governor Goethals gave a dinner in their honor. The program for to-day includes a reception at President Porras's palace, another at the American Legation, an automobile trip to old Panama and the shopping district and luncheon at the Panama Government Building at the Exposition grounds. They will then return by rail to Colon and immediately embark for their return trip to the States.

Capt. Milton McGrew and Lieut. and Mrs. Erick arrived this morning on the Kilpatrick. Lieutenant Erick is returning for duty with the regiment after several months' sick leave in the States. At a large bridge party given by Mrs. Samuel Miller, of Camp Otis, this morning the following ladies from Empire were guests: Madame A. V. Partello and Mesdames J. K. Miller, C. B. Humphreys, G. E. Baltzell, S. M. Waterhouse and W. D. Willis.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., April 24, 1916.

Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum was a week-end visitor at the fort the past week. Since her parents' departure for the mainland on the last transport Miss Rosenbaum has been at Punahou, where she has entered as a resident student. Lieut. and Mrs. Claire Bennett, Miss E. Rosenbaum and Lieut. William E. Covell were guests at the dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Burnett last Saturday at the Haleiwa Hotel, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hodges. Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell and Mrs. Clarence Day, of Schofield Barracks, were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Gideon Van Poole, in Honolulu, on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Halloran had Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Dalton as guests last Wednesday evening. Lieut. A. K. Polhemus was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Paul R. Manchester last Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Dalton had Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum as dinner guest Sunday. Major Williams, house guest of Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, has now moved into quarters formerly occupied by Major and Mrs. B. J. Edgar, who has moved to Honolulu. Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum came out to the post last Thursday, to spend her Easter vacation as house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Barker.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, who have been spending the week at the Haleiwa Hotel, returned to the post on Saturday. The Monday Evening Card Club's prize was won by Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday. Mrs. Witsell was hostess and among others present were Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln, Major W. E. Dashiell, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham, Mrs. F. F. Black, Lieutenant Witsell and Lieut. and Mrs. Martin. Capt. Edwin Hartshorn has selected quarters No. 6, in the main garrison, and will move to the main garrison in the near future.

The post Sewing Club met at the home of Mrs. Raymond A. Wheeler on Tuesday. Mrs. Atkinson poured tea and among those helping with the sewing were Mesdames Howell, Atkinson, Witsell, Dashiell, Pearson, Scott and Black. Major William Weigle, who arrived on the last transport, has been assigned to command of the 3d Battalion.

Chaplain Scott held unusually pretty services at Shafter on Easter Sunday and practically the entire garrison turned out, both officers and men. The music was furnished by a string quintet, in addition to the choir and organ. It was probably the finest military Easter service this island has so far seen, and the beautiful decorations of the post chapel helped to make this festival one which all who participated in it will long remember.

FOURTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 24, 1916.

Lieut. John K. Herr and Mrs. Herr and their two pretty little daughters, have recently come to the 4th Cavalry. Mrs. Herr is a daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle. Lieutenant Herr is a polo player and recent instructor in law at West Point. They, with the addition of two other charming young couples, Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs and Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Converse, make welcome additions to the 4th Cavalry. Also Capt. and Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty are welcome newcomers. Captain Gienty has been made regimental quartermaster and is a recent graduate of the Fort Leavenworth School. Mrs. Gienty spent several weeks after arriving on the island in Honolulu, being unable to join Captain Gienty on account of illness, but has now come to the post quite recovered in health. Capt. and Mrs. James P. Barney came on last transport. Mrs. Barney is the sister of Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 25th Inf., also stationed here. Captain Barney has been assigned to Troop D.

Mrs. Guilfoyle, wife of Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 4th Cav., has rejoined her husband and daughter here after a visit to the States, where she went for her health, which has been restored. Lieut. and Mrs. Seth W. Schofield have returned from a honeymoon trip to San Francisco. Regrets are expressed at the departure of many of the 4th Cavalry, who are soon returning to the States after their tour here. Among them are Major Ralph Harrison, Major and Mrs. Walter C. Short and Miss Hortense Short and Capt. and Mrs. Chalmers G. Hall.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1178.)

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Hampton Roads, Va.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Hampton Roads, Va.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Hampton Roads, Va.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At Hampton Roads, Va.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.
BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald B. Belknap, Commander.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard B. Sargent. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bt. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bt. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATASCO (tender). Chief Bt. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bt. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.
VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. Sailed May 6 from Cristobal, Canal Zone, for Guantanamo Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Fred. A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Myles Joyce. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Raleigh, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. On the West coast of Mexico.
BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Diego, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
IROQUOIS (tender). Bt. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Pridoux, master. Sailed May 6 from San Diego, Cal., for San Francisco, Cal.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At San Diego, Cal.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
WHIFFLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abbott. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.
HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.
INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.
CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles S. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Roscoe O. MacFall. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Hugh Brown. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George O. Day. At Shanghai, China.
OINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher O. Fewell. At Amoy, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship,

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gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Swatow, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELIANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Ooze. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. At Hong Kong, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Bsn. Owen T. Hurdie. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Sherwood Picking, jr., Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Hooks. Manila Bay.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. Manila Bay.

B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.

B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.

B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann, jr. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Division Commander.

ABAREDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward O. Jones, master. At Manila, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. George H. Bowdoy. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Swatow, China.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Manila, P.I.

PISOATAQUA (tender). Chief Bsn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. Gustav Freudentorf. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. Sailed April 30 from Hampton Roads, Va. for Cristobal, Canal Zone. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtleff, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Keller. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

G-8 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygar. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. Surveying off the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., New Orleans, La.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed May 8 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

L-1 (submarine). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. John G. Church. Surveying off Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed May 7 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. The Montgomery is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair. Address there.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchins, master. At Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

OKLAHOMA, battleship, ten 14-inch guns. Capt. Roger Welles. Placed in commission at Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1916. Will proceed to New York to have turret equipment installed and some minor details completed.

PADDOAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed May 1 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. John Wilbur. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August C. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyard B. Wygant. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Bsn. Warren K. Bigger. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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CONSTELLATION (training ship). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of station). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At Newport, R.I.

CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.

HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service."

PETREL (station ship). Comdr. John M. Luby. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

RAINBOW (receiving ship). Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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Waban, Guantanamo.
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Constitution, Boston.
General Alava, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Iowa, Philadelphia.

Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Minnesota, Philadelphia.
Olympia, Charleston.
Pompey, Olongapo.
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Dupont, Fall River, Mass.
Elfrida, Washington, N.C.
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Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

We omit the table of Stations of the United States Marine Corps this week. There are no changes when this forme went to press, since the list appeared last week. Any later changes will be noted elsewhere in this issue.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

(Gathered by the Literary Digest.)

As a sample, Uncle Sam's Army is all that could be desired.—*Chicago Daily News*.

England has perfected an instrument for the prevention of naval battles—her Navy.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*.

The War Department seems to have it fixed this way—every time Carranza orders our soldiers out of Mexico we get alarmed and send some more in.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Just because Washington said: "In time of peace prepare for war," is no reason why we should wait till the war is over before beginning on preparedness.—*Philadelphia North American*.

One trouble with the pacifists is they do not realize that it takes two to keep the peace.—*New York Herald*.

Mr. Henry Ford now says he believes in reasonable preparedness. Who is corrupting this man?—*New York Tribune*.

At least Villa and the Crown Prince have proved that dying is not nearly so fatal as it once was.—*Chicago Daily News*.

Villa may derive some consolation from the thought that the whipping he's getting hurts us more than it does him.—*Washington Post*.

Disarmament theorists who depend for defense on those "3,000 miles of open sea between America and Europe" must find interesting reading in the account

of the Russian army's voyage to France.—*Philadelphia North American*.

JOYS OF A SOLDIER.

Here is a story which if it is not true ought to be. The soldier in the train was dilating on his changed life. "They took me from my home," he said, "and put me in barracks; they took away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 575'; they took me to church, where I'd never been before, and they made me listen to a sermon for forty minutes. Then the parson said, 'No. 575, Art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days' C.B. for giving him a civil answer."—*Manchester Guardian*.

DEFINITION.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a bandit?"

"A bandit, my son, is a Mexican general out of a job."—*Washington Star*.

The town of Montclair, N.J., has taken a most active interest in the movement for adequate military preparedness and has organized a Citizens' Battalion, which was to begin drilling last week. All male citizens of the town capable of drilling are eligible as members, and from the early enrolment it is expected that there will soon be 500 men in the battalion. They will drill at first without uniforms or rifles, but full equipment will be purchased later from voluntary contributions. The movement was started at the recent meeting to discuss the advantages of military training and discipline for the men of Montclair and vicinity, at which Robert M. Boyd, jr., presided, and a committee, headed by William B. Dickson, drew up resolutions approving the military training camp movement, for which many young men of the town have enrolled. It was resolved, however, that there should be some military organization for citizens unable, for business or family reasons, to participate in such camps, and the new battalion was organized. At a later date a troop of Cavalry, a battery of Artillery and an aeroplane squadron may be organized if it is found advisable. There was a large attendance at a meeting held two weeks ago in Montclair, at which Capt. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., spoke of the work of the Platts-

burg training camp, and Robert M. Boyd, jr., president of the Montclair branch of the National Security League, who presided, outlined the work of preparedness and spoke of the recent organization of a Montclair Rifle Club and other work for military training in the town. Captain Dorey, after describing the work of the training camps, spoke of the uncertainties of the volunteer system and the weaknesses of the state Militia system as a national defense.

The Culver Military Academy, of Culver, Ind., is to conduct a training camp from May 15 to 29, and to distribute 200 free scholarships for the camp among the high school boys of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. A similar camp last year was attended by 200 boys, and this year 600 are expected. Special effort is being made to get boys from schools which are contemplating the introduction of military training. The instruction for the camp will be as thorough and as complete as intensive work for the two weeks can make it. Men who saw the boys last year and later saw the training camp at Fort Sheridan felt that the boys, by reason of their impressionable age, attained almost equal proficiency to the older men. Major General Wood visited the camp last year at its close and complimented the boys on their proficiency. Senior cadets of the Culver Military Academy will again be detailed for the instruction and for officering the companies. Col. L. R. Gignilliat, superintendent of the academy, is an enthusiastic advocate of military training for boys and has suggested that the fair ground possessed by almost every county offers the ideal place for holding such a camp in each county for a month, or even less, at the close of each school year.

Another contribution to the value of sea power was made by Germain Bapst, the French military authority, who in lecturing on Great Britain's military effort pointed out that Britain's aid to France was not confined to her progress in men and equipment since the outbreak of the present war, prodigious as that advance had been, but went back to the Naval Convention, whereby Great Britain undertook to guard both sides of the Channel.

By that means a considerable force of men was released from coast defense duty in France, and the fact contributed to the victory of the Marne, for to the men must be added matériel; it enabled France to use fortress and naval cannon in the battle.

We noticed recently the valuable little work on individual rifle practice by Capt. A. G. Macnab, jr., U.S.A., and the remarkable results obtained from his system. Of the four companies of the 14th Infantry he was on duty with at Fort Lawton last year, all of the 263 men qualified as marksmen or better, except one man; 167 men qualified as expert riflemen, sixty-eight as sharpshooters and twenty-seven as marksmen. The remarkable success attained by the battalion of the 14th was due to the preparatory exercises in aiming before going to the range, and it is the Hollifield target practice rod that insures a correct system of preliminary instruction in holding on the target, trigger squeeze, etc. The Hollifield Target Practice Rod Company, whose headquarters are at Middletown, N.Y., will be glad to mail Captain Macnab's book free, on receipt of a one cent stamp, to any officer of the Regular Services or National Guard.

The Times of Davenport, Iowa, says: "Uncle Sam's soldiers are not only good fighters, but they are courteous gentlemen, according to the view of General Manager John Huntoon, of the Tri-City Railway Company, who says a number of retiring Army men are making him ideal trainmen. 'You can detect a former U.S. Army man the minute he enters the office,' says Mr. Huntoon. 'It is not only his bearing, but his conversation,' he added. 'Instead of answering, 'Yes,' or 'No,' he answers, 'Yes, sir,' or 'No, sir.' 'I have given them several positions, and find their training has made them courteous gentlemen.'"

A strong steel helmet, such as is worn by the armies of France and Germany as head protection against shrapnel fire, may be tried by the U.S. Marine Corps shortly. Models of several lightweight styles of steel helmet, claimed by the manufacturers to be absolute protection against shrapnel missiles, have been submitted to Marine Corps officers stationed in Philadelphia for their approval.

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